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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Plea Recalls Lincoln

France Gives Geneva Its Plan

Britain Faces Tariff Puzzle

Yugoslavia Is Near a Crisis

Canada Commons Passes Pact

Washington Says Give Thanks

THE American political campaign reaches dramatic heights in its closing days. In New York Governor Roosevelt and Owen D. Young assail President Hoover for arousing fear if a governmental change is voted. No man, they declare, is indispensable as the Government's head. President Hoover, speaking from the Lincoln shrine at Springfield, Ill., boldly compares his battles against the economic stress and for reëlection with President Lincoln's own struggles against two similar adversaries. He quotes Lincoln's secret memorandum in which he expressed doubt of his reëlection and pledged himself to cooperate with the President-elect to save the nation between election and inauguration. Lincoln turned the tide of discontent in the three months he had left; Hoover is endeavoring to stem a discontent tide with only a few days left. The comparison is striking—It will make millions of persons think and talk.

* * *

The Disarmament Conference at Geneva hears an official explanation of France's new constructive plan. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Minister of War, declares a prime objective is to persuade the nations to limit themselves to armies of a uniform type which, consisting of short-term militia with limited equipment, would be of a defensive rather than an offensive character. Such forces would be ineffective for sudden aggressive action. He says the French devised their plan to meet grave difficulties the conference has brought up. American delegates declare it does do this—They see genuine progress being made.

* * *

Britain finds proper tariff regulation giving it grave concern. The Commons approves the Ottawa agreements bill 416 to 68 and sends it along to the Lords. The bill's quota arrangements for restricting imports of certain meats will not be in full force for 18 months, owing to the vast meat supply in cold storage. Meanwhile a cataclysmic fall in meat prices is pushing the Government toward measures to save the stock farmers, who are the mainstay of British agriculture. Lord Astor vigorously opposes all meat quotas as threatening a future meat shortage. It is not a local but a paradoxical world problem that engages Britain—How to escape the poverty and suffering brought on by an over-supply.

* * *

Yugoslavia sees another Cabinet fall in its struggle for more freedom. The resignation of Premier Srshkitch and his Ministers comes suddenly after serious differences among them. Belgrade opinion is that King Alexander will attempt to appease public discontent with slight concessions. The Serbs might be thus satisfied, but the Croats are demanding virtual autonomy for Croatia, while the Slovenes also want changes in the Constitution. King Alexander is a stern dictator who discounts what others believe they hear—the rumblings of a gathering rebellion.

* * *

Canada's House of Commons approves the Ottawa agreement with the United Kingdom by 128 to 80. Premier Bennett closes the debate with an impassioned defense of the pact and a vigorous attack upon W. L. Mackenzie King, former Premier and leader of the Liberals. He reviewed Mackenzie King's long efforts to induce Great Britain to embrace similar preferential tariffs and ascribed the former Minister's bitter opposition to the present bill to wounded pride over his own failure. In the vote the Liberals maintain their stand—They still vote No.

* * *

Greece passes under a coalition Government headed by Panayoti Tsaldaris, Popularist leader. The Premier, a royalist, will support the Republic. Facing grave difficulties, the Ministers announce rigid economy, more taxes for the richer classes. Former Premier Venizelos and his friends in the Chamber can command a "no confidence" vote whenever their tolerance is at an end. But Greece has found no comfort in merely calling one Cabinet after another—What desperately Greece needs is a path out of its financial morass.

* * *

The White House, in setting aside Thursday, Nov. 24, as Thanksgiving Day, honors George Washington by quoting his first such proclamation in full. "Whereas it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits and humbly to implore His protection and favor—" the document begins. It reviews "the favorable interpositions of His providence" in "the late war" and "the great degree of tranquility, union, and plenty" which the nation was enjoying. President Washington's proclamation meets all essentials of today—God-fearing people are asked collectively to express gratitude for manifest blessings.

American Consul Urges Cheaper Visés

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A PLEA for the reduction or abolition of the $10 visé fee between Great Britain and the United States was put forward by Mr. Albert Halstead, retiring American Consul General, at a meeting here.

Mr. Halstead said the visé fee had been reduced for every country except Great Britain, and he believed a readjustment of the fee would make a real contribution toward better mutual understanding.

Insull Held In Athens For Extradition

Former Utility Operator Arrested at Request of Washington

ATHENS, Nov. 4 (AP)—Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities operator, was arrested today at the request of American authorities.

The American was taken into custody by the Athens police today in compliance with an order of the Court of Appeals, which held an application from Mr. Leland B. Morris, the American Minister, for extradition.

Chicago authorities desire to return Insull to the United States to face indictments charging larceny and expropriations in the collapse and subsequent receivership of the vast Middle West Utilities properties earlier this year.

The Ministry of Justice announced the arrest of Insull, asserting that the American Legation had requested it. The American Legation announced it would immediately forward a warrant to show the ground on which Illinois wished to gain custody of the prisoner.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The State Department announced yesterday that formal ratifications of the extradition treaty with Greece had been exchanged and that the treaty is now in effect.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

94—Who Will Gain From the Suppression of the Drink Trade?

THE same kinds of people who gained through the suppression of the Louisiana Lottery and other organized gambling institutions, and through the suppression of the trade in narcotics. They may be divided into two classes: First, there are the families who need the money which is wasted on drink and the earnings of those whose earning capacity is destroyed by drink. The business of selling drink for profit has worked untold harm to thousands of such families. Second, there are those who produce and sell the useful products which those families ought to have. If the liquor trade did not get the money, it would be spent for other things. If the liquor sellers could not make money by inducing men to drink more than is good for them, these men would earn more and have more money to spend. Other businesses would get it if there were no liquor business to get it first.

The following businesses should be especially apprehensive of the restoration of the liquor trade to its old status:

1. The milk business, including not only farmers, creameries, pasteurizers and drivers of milk wagons, but manufacturers of milk bottles, cream separators and other dairy supplies, and which more than make up for the loss of beer bottles.

2. The ice cream business, which has grown to stupendous proportions during the last dozen years, using large supplies of tubs, cones, cartons and freezers.

3. The soft drink trade, including soda fountain equipment and supplies—another growing business.

4. The making and selling of flavors for ice cream and soft drinks, including vanilla, chocolate, maple sugar, crushed fruits and fruit juices.

5. The sugar business, including confectionery and a number of industries which supply boxes, wrappers, and other adjuncts of the confectionery industry. If these industries were as wide-awake as the liquor business is, they would be as active for prohibition as the liquor business is against it.

Every other industry, not directly connected with the liquor business, will also suffer from the revived competition of that business for the consumer's dollar. Employees in all these industries also have a stake in them and should be on their guard against a new rival. Foreign competition is no more dangerous to their jobs than is the competition of the liquor business.

France's Disarmament Proposal Incorporates American Policies

Paris Spokesman Indorses Washington Thesis of Increasing Defense Forces and Reducing Those Adapted to Offensive Action

By REX MILLER
Staff Correspondent

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Nov. 4—The Disarmament Conference heard its first official explanation of the new French plan today when M. Joseph Paul-Boncour set forth its general characteristics of the proposal to the conference bureau in a special session. The general impression in authoritative American and British circles here is that it will facilitate solution of some of the most difficult problems with which the conference has been struggling.

The French War Minister's exposition set forth the familiar main provisions of the plan, including a general consultative pact in case of aggression, a more concrete and specific pact of mutual assistance to be concluded by nations, principally on the continent of Europe whose position tends to make them specially apprehensive of their security, and a convention for reduction and limitation of armaments to be drawn up by the conference. M. Paul-Boncour did not stop there, however. He went on to indicate how the French plan had arisen out of the difficulties which the conference has encountered and how it is designed to solve those problems.

He referred to the declaration of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, that since the nations have outlawed war the fruits of aggression cannot be recognized. This is especially significant in view of the Manchurian situation. It is difficult to see how France could make so much of Mr. Stimson's recent statement unless it intends to support the American stand with regard to Japan's "positive action" in the Far East.

The Paris spokesman indicated that various American proposals had played a large part in formulation of the French "constructive" plan. On the fundamental problem of effectives he had much to say, and his remarks, according to Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American delegate who has been serving on the effectives committee of the conference, tend to simplify that committee's work.

One of M. Paul-Boncour's big points was that the primary objective was to persuade nations to limit themselves to armies which would necessarily be of a defensive rather than offensive character. He advocated establishment of a uniform type of armies in all the European

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

YUGOSLAV KING HELD BACK OF CABINET'S FALL

Crisis Laid to Effort to Set Up More Democratic Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 4—The fall of the Yugoslav Government, which was announced yesterday, represents another attempt on the part of King Alexander to pass from an absolute régime to a more democratic system.

As previously, minor personal and clique conflicts serve as the occasion for the change, but the real cause is the necessity of checking the rapidly growing opposition to the dictatorship by granting a larger degree of freedom.

However, it is widely felt, that the new Cabinet appointments will bring little relief unless the Constitution of Yugoslavia is radically transformed so as to assure the main racial groups authoritative and guaranteed self-government.

It is believed that Serbian opposition leaders, chiefs of the old parties would consent to form a new government if measures were introduced to limit the power of the Crown, but the Croats would unanimously refuse to participate in a government based on such minor changes. The Croats demand not merely constitutionalism and democratic reforms, but the virtual autonomy of Croatia, so that the Croats can be masters in their own house and free from the domination of Belgrade.

Last night's crisis came as the sequel of a short Cabinet meeting, after which the Premier, Dr. Milan Srshkitch, suddenly rushed off to the palace and handed in the resignation of the whole Cabinet to the King. Although it was known that serious differences existed in the ranks of the Cabinet, the actual resignation surprised everyone. Dr. Srshkitch stated on his return from the palace that the object of his resignation was to facilitate the reconstruction of the Government in connection with the formation of a new government party. Nevertheless it is believed possible that far-reaching changes may result.

Especial interest has been aroused in the arrival of the Minister to Berlin, Dr. Balugdjitch, and his numerous visits to the King and various opposition leaders. Dr. Balugdjitch is an old friend of the King and it is understood that he is trying to negotiate the formation of a coalition government.

Cosach to Give Way To Full-State Rule

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 4 (By U. P.)—Liquidation of the National Nitrate Co., Cosach, $325,000,000 producing and marketing monopoly and its substitution by a "purely national organization under direct state supervision" will be undertaken by his Government, President-elect Arturo Alessandri announced Wednesday. The new nitrate policy, he said, will include the employment of as many jobless men as possible.

"I consider the Cosach already in a state of liquidation," the President-elect declared. "I propose to obtain a law that will name a special liquidating commission which will liquidate the assets and liabilities of Cosach without overrunning or ignoring legitimate rights, and so that these assets and liabilities may be acquired by the new company which should substitute for Cosach.

"I consider that, because of the enormous importance of the nitrate industry to the national economy of the country, the company should be national and under effective control of the state. We are trying to establish a company which can work without the enormous dead weight of debts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GETS FEDERAL LOAN OF $667,420

Soundness of New England Economic Position Made Known With Award

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation today awarded to New Hampshire the first direct relief loan yet made to any New England state, thereby calling attention to the fact that this section of the country has made fewer demands on the financial relief agency than any other section with comparable population.

A loan of $667,420 was made available to the Governor of the State to meet current emergency relief needs after representations had been made that local subdivisions of the State are virtually without funds available for relief at this time.

The request from New Hampshire leading up to this loan represents the first to come from any New England state for loans under the Emergency Relief Act. Meanwhile 78 applications for loans of this nature have come from other states.

New England's fundamental economic stability, in the opinion of economists here, is more definitely indicated by this situation than anything which has occurred since the Government first undertook to estimate and relieve the recession which has overtaken the nation's business structure.

Handling Own Problem

Considered even more significant than the ability of New England to handle its own direct relief problems has been the fact that out of 149 formal applications to the R. F. C. from private sources for loans for self-liquidating projects not a single one has emanated from any of these six states.

The only substantial number of private loans to New England interests under terms of the original act consist of loans to banks, of which there have been 124 out of a total for the entire country of 4973. Railroads have received two loans; mortgage, credit and building and loan associations have received 11. In addition, there has been one loan to a joint stock land bank.

These figures bring to 138 the total number of loans made up to Oct. 31 to public and private agencies in New England as compared to a grand total of 6002 for the entire country.

Although New England's condition throughout the entire period of economic stringency has been relatively sound the situation, as exhibited by the extent of its demands on the R. F. C. has caused economic experts

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

THE MONITOR INDEX

FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 12

FEATURES

Events Tonight 3
The Home Forum 7
"Good and substantial steps"
[With French Translation]
Household Arts—Crafts—Cuisine 8
The Disk Makers 12
Radio Programs 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

THINGS PRESENT

Mr. Abbot offers an interesting pre-election summary in his "Watching the World Go By" (Editorial page). He avers, as you will note, that the candidate successful in carrying two of three doubtful states he mentions "will almost certainly be the next tenant of the White House."

Hint to housewives: Take especial note of the recipes in the northwest corner of the Household page and give the family a surprise with some typical Danish dishes.

Put off writing that great novel until you read "The Novelist's Faculty of Invention" on the Home Forum page.

The ninth article in the "Hymnal Notes" series appears today. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Can one be neutral in the fight to curb the liquor business? See tomorrow's "Prohibition Facts."

Saturday brings the following regular pages: News of Art, Music, Theaters; Book Reviews and Literary News; Antiques and Interior Decoration; Educational. Look, also, for the weekly news map.

BRITAIN PUSHES TARIFF SECTION OF OTTAWA PACT

Fall in Prices of Meat Likely to Demand Aid for Stock Farmers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 4—No time is to be lost, it is reliably understood, in bringing into force the tariff provisions of the Ottawa agreements bill which passed through its final stage in the House of Commons yesterday by the large majority of 416 votes to 68.

The quota arrangements which this bill also covers for restricting imports of certain classes of meat are mostly to begin functioning with the new year. Their full effect is not expected to be felt for 18 months, however, in view of the heavy supplies already in cold storage here.

Meanwhile a fall in meat prices so cataclysmal has occurred as to have brought pressure upon the Government stronger than it can resist for the introduction of further measures to help stock farmers, who are the mainstay of British agriculture. What these measures are to be is not yet fully determined except that, as announced by Earl de la Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, on behalf of the Government in the House of Lords yesterday, it is proposed next year to hold a world meat conference to try to reach a permanent arrangement for stabilizing prices.

Right wing Conservatives are meanwhile pressing strongly for immediate imposition of a meat duty, but this also is very strongly opposed in the Cabinet. Viscount Hailsham, explaining the Government's position, said no duty which the electorate would accept could bring about an adequate restoration of meat prices. This, Lord Hailsham added, could be far more effectively done by so regulating world production as to prevent glutting.

Suggestions have been made in influential Conservative quarters that a duty might be used to supplement the quota but this, as Viscount Astor, who is strongly against a quota in any form, has pointed out, would be to get all the disadvantages of both systems.

Lord Astor, speaking in the House of Lords, emphasized that not only might a serious meat shortage occur under a quota system but that prices would be raised to the detriment of the British consumer without any consequential benefit to the exchequer. To this, however, the reply has been given that the electorate is unprepared at present for what must be the logical outcome of this argument.

Trade Pact Approved In Canadian House By 128 to 80 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 — The trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom was approved by the House of Commons last night by a vote of 128 to 80.

The Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, who had moved the motion

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Alaska Reveals 'Snow Goggles' Of Ivory Civilization

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—A pair of "snow goggles," made of ivory with narrow slits for the eyes and just as serviceable today as they were several thousand years ago, were among traces of the ancient "ivory civilization" unearthed this summer in the vicinity of Point Barrow, Alaska, by Dr. James A. Ford, Smithsonian Institution archæologist.

Dr. Ford's discoveries may go far toward clearing up the story of human occupation of the far north, it is believed. His excavations of ancient village and burial sites produced evidence which indicates that the civilization started on a high level and has gone down hill continuously through the centuries.

Dr. Ford went to Point Barrow in the summer of 1931, remaining all winter so that he could start digging early in June when the ground began to thaw. He stayed until the last boat left in the autumn and has just returned to Washington. During the long winter at Point Barrow he studied the folk-lore and made collections from the Eskimos in the vicinity.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America

* *

WHEREAS at this season of the year our people for generations past have always turned their thoughts to thankfulness for the blessings of Almighty God,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States, do set aside and declare Thursday, November 24, 1932, as a day of national thanksgiving, and I do urge that they repair to their places of public worship, there to give thanks to the beneficient Providence from whom comes all our good; and I do further recommend, inasmuch as this year marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Father of our Country, whose immeasurable services to our liberties and our security are blessings perennially renewed upon us, that our people refresh their memory of his first Thanksgiving Proclamation, which I append and incorporate in this present proclamation.

"By the President of the United States of America.

"A Proclamation.

"Whereas it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits and humbly to implore His protection and favor—and Whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint Committee requested me 'to recommend to the People of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.'

"Now therefore I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficient Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be—That we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks—for His kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to their becoming a Nation—for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of His providence, which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war—for the great degree of tranquility, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed—for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national One now lately instituted—for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer upon us.

"And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually—to render our national government a blessing to all the People, by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and Nations (especially such as have shewn kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord—To promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and Us—and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

"Given unto my hand at the City of New York the third day of October the year of our Lord 1789.

"GEO. WASHINGTON"

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3d. day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

(Signed) Herbert Hoover

By the President:
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State

Democrats Mass Big Guns In East for Final Assault

Governor Roosevelt and Owen D. Young Open Firing, and Attack Will Gather Force to Very End of the Campaign

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The heaviest guns of the national Democracy are massed in New York today, with the radio and every other means of publicity and influence within reach coördinated in the strongest move American politics has seen since the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896 to dispel apprehensions raised by Republican spokesmen, including President Hoover, that it would be catastrophic to elect a Democratic administration this year.

The firing began here last night when Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential nominee, and Mr. Owen D. Young, internationally known industrialist and economist, assailed as baseless, Republican predictions of disaster in the event of a Democratic victory.

Tonight and tomorrow, it will be Mr. Alfred E. Smith who will join with the Democratic standard bearer in an appeal for a change and as a demonstration of unity in the party, indicative of its ability to act cohesively in an emergency.

The meeting last night, at which the Governor shared the platform with Mr. Young at the Metropolitan Opera House, was under auspices of the Republicans - for - Roosevelt League—a group of New Yorkers who have abandoned the Republican Party in this election—and 4000 persons packed the huge theater.

Governor Roosevelt declared that the Republicans had governed "by guess and by gamble," and Mr. Young, making his first speech of the campaign, stressed that this was "no time to make threats." He was not afraid of "mobs" if President Hoover were elected, he asserted, and was not afraid of "markets or business" if Governor Roosevelt were elected.

Making direct reply to the speech of President Hoover in Madison Square Garden on Monday night, the Governor assailed "the eleventh-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Sino-Soviet Talks Revealed to Tokyo

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 4—The Japanese Embassy at Moscow has notified Baron Yasuya Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, that the Soviet Government has confirmed reports that Mr. W. W. Yen, Chinese delegate to Geneva, approached Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, while the latter was attending the Disarmament Conference at Geneva regarding negotiations for renewal of Sino-Soviet formal diplomatic relations.

Mr. Litvinoff accepted the idea of the negotiations, but rejected Mr. Yen's suggestion that the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1924 serve as a basis for relations pending a new agreement. There have been no developments since the first conversations.

The news is considered significant, since it is believed that Moscow fears that any renewal of Sino-Soviet diplomacy at present might irritate Tokyo. All indications are that the Soviet is using its utmost efforts to prevent any sort of complications with Japan pending further development of Russian industrialization and further clarification of world opinion regarding Japan's northern Asia policy.

Mexican Troops Guard Ancient Tomb After Significant Find on Monte Alban

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4 (AP)—The discovery of a marble-stepped ancient tomb, the doors of which may hide vast Indian treasures, comparable to those exposed in January of this year, was officially disclosed at Oaxaca today by the Mexican archæologist, Dr. Alfonso Caso.

The new find by Dr. Caso and his associates was regarded as of such importance that federal troops were sent to famous Monte Alban, where the tomb was found, to guard it and aid the natural scientist in his work.

The marble steps, almost hidden by accumulations of many years, led Dr. Caso to the door of the tomb. The discovery was made only after careful and laborious work.

The natural scientist immediately investigated the surroundings and decided that the shape and careful construction of the shrine, with its size, warranted the belief that the structure had "enormous historical significance."

The excavator said the external appearance led him to believe the discovery was as valuable, or more so, than the famous Mixtecan tomb he found on Monte Alban last January. The world hailed that discovery as the greatest in American archæology and comparable to the Tut-Ankh-Amen discoveries in Egypt a few years ago.

The work of entering the new tomb was ordered by Dr. Caso to proceed most carefully, lest some object that might lend aid toward solving the mystery of the Indian races be accidentally destroyed.

Dr. Caso is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on ancient Mexican lore. He has long worked on Monte Alban, which is honeycombed with the fortresses and burial grounds of ancient races.

Dr. Caso believes, he said today, that more than 300 tombs will be found on the sides of the great "White mountain" just outside Oazaca. Only a dozen tombs have been opened.

HOOVER SEES TIDE TURNED FOR VICTORY

Likens Problems of Today to Darkest Days of the Civil War

DECLARES TRIUMPH WILL BE THE SAME

Lincoln Kept His Head, He Says at Springfield, Ill., G. O. P. Will Do Same

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4—At this shrine of Abraham Lincoln, President Hoover today struck the high emotional and historical note of his campaign by comparing his own battles first with economic stress and then for reëlection, with Lincoln's own struggles against two similar adversaries. The President's daring in making the comparison took breaths away, but it also struck deep, true chords.

In telling detail, Mr. Hoover recounted how Lincoln had fought against secession and slavery and half won the battle; how he was reluctantly renominated by the Republican Party; how nobody believed in the possiblity of his reëlection on another Nov. 8; how in despair he finally wrote in a secret memorandum:

"This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be reëlected. Then it will be my duty to so cooperate with the President-elect as to save the Union between the election and inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterward."

But Lincoln had more time than Mr. Hoover has, after he wrote those desperate words. He had three months, the President told his Springfield audience. And in that three months Lincoln's firm hand on the helm of his generals in the field scored victory after victory until his reëlection might well have come by acclamation.

President Hoover hopes that his history-making personal campaign, now drawing to a smashing finish with a thrust into the tell-tale midwestern states, and a dash across 3000 miles of plain and mountain, will take the place of Lincoln's victories in the field, and will win his own reëlection.

But if they do not, if the forces of discontent which would have overwhelmed Lincoln, if his election day had been three months earlier, sweep the country in the present crisis, then Herbert Hoover has clearly laid his plans to do exactly what Lincoln wrote he would do. He will "so cooperate with the President-elect as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration."

Events, however, have not gone quite that far. President Hoover fights to the end, and his Springfield speech, together with three other major addresses, which he will make this week-end in quick succession, are the culminating efforts in an attempt to stem the tide more gallant than any remember.

Speaking at the focal point of America's broadest farming area, at the center of states which he must win to gain reelection, where disaffection is apparently rife, Mr. Hoover took up again, one by one, the 12 farm relief points he made at the beginning of his personal campaign in Des Moines, Iowa, in an attempt to show how his opponent fails to meet them.

Points to Dangers in Tariff

Discussing the tariff, he declared the opposition promise low tariffs to one section of the country and high tariffs to another, and produced data to show how any reduction in the tariff barrier along lines proposed by Democratic leadership would lay open the American farmer to ruinous competition. Butter, beans, cattle, wheat, meat—a wide range of farm products, would be imported from abroad at prices from one-third to two-thirds below what the American farmer can now get, he pointed out, but for the tariff. And the duties on industrial products, he emphasized, keep up American industry's purchasing power for American farm products.

Down the long road from Washington, with a still longer road stretching ahead, the most intent, eager and tireless figure in a party of busy strategists was President Hoover. Through a seemingly interminable series of back-platform appearances, through periods of hard work at his longer, serious speeches, through whirlwind side trips for local speech-makings, the Chief Executive shouldered the entire burden of driving home to voters in this critical area his message of national reconstruction.

Illinois is the center of attack today on this, the fifth of a series of thrusts into vital districts, but this time the President goes on into Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota to wind up an unprecedented campaign with a sprint across vast stretches of western plains and mountains to California, his home State, to vote.

The pivotal importance of Illinois caused President Hoover to make eight stops there today, with the chief speech at Springfield, center of a farming and population area typical of the State as a whole, as well as being the state capital.

Upward of 20,000 people in Gary, Ind., the home of steel and presumably hit as much as anywhere by the trade recession, turned out to give Mr. Hoover a reception without

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

BORAH TO RESIST RETURN OF SALOON

LEWISTON, Idaho, Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho promised yesterday "to consider the proposition" of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment "if you can show me how to repeal it without the return of the saloon and to give proper protection to dry states."

"If you have liquor you must have a place to get it and drink it," Mr. Borah said, "and that place will be a saloon, even if you call it a parlor. I am opposed to repeal, unalterably opposed. I'll fight it to the end."

Drys Show Fewer Inebriates Being Treated at Institutes

Only One System of Many Survives Prohibition, and This One, Reduced in Numbers, Treats Only Fraction of What It Once Did

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DWIGHT, Ill.—The wet assertion that the country's best-known drink "cure" here is doing more business than formerly has been refuted, confirming the drys' contention that the disappearance of so many of these once familiar institutions for inebriates has been due to national prohibition.

The Keeley Institutes, with headquarters here, are treating fewer inebriates today than for several years. All other private drink-curing systems that used to be competitors of the Keeley cure have vanished since the war and national prohibition. The Neal Institutes for inebriates, once numbering 60, have disappeared. The smaller Gatlin Institutes have also gone. The father of them, the Keeley system, the first, the best established, the wealthiest, and the soundest, alone has survived.

To understand why the Keeley cure is so popularly regarded as a thermometer of drunkenness in the country and so much fought over by wets and drys, it is necessary to understand its history. Back in the "Gay Nineties" Dr. Leslie E. Keeley launched the drink cure movement into transient fame.

Institutes Once Crowded

Men and women took the Keeley cure at the rate of 50,000 a year for several years—250,000 in five years, it was claimed—and the "Keeley League" formed among these enthusiasts rolled up a membership of former drunkards passing 30,000.

Drunkards poured into this little town until they swamped it, could not find beds to sleep in, and stood up in long lines to take Dr. Keeley's treatment for inebriety. The Keeley Institute here listed 123 branches in this country and abroad—114 in the United States.

This was about 40 years ago, before local option or state-wide prohibition had begun cutting deeply into the liquor traffic.

But that time proved a period of overenthusiasm and overexpansion. The Keeley branches shrank to 50 at the opening of the century. The extension of state prohibition helped further to reduce them. In 1920 they stood at 12, and remain there now. The many hundreds of competitors of the nineties and after have vanished.

The former plant of the original Keeley Institute here is the most conspicuous thing in Dwight. It consisted of a 95-room hotel (also serving the public), each room with a bath, a massive two-story office building and hall, and a substantial engine house. This expensive establishment was sold to the Government in 1920, the first year of national prohibition, and is now a veterans' hospital.

Carries on Tradition

The plant of the Keeley Institute today carries on the Keeley tradition of high-grade equipment. It has a trim office building, excellent living quarters in a large residence for the more well-to-do visitors, and an attractive clubhouse. It has come through the trade slump without lowering its standard. But it has been able to do this well, its officials grant, because it had resources, and because it has received what little patronage was left when the other systems ceased operation.

All of the institute's present buildings have been adapted to their current use, and were not built especially for a drink cure, as the earlier plant was. The office is a brick bungalow with a 30-foot addition specially built. The lodging furnished directly by the institute is in a former house. The clubhouse is an adjacent building remodeled.

Some of the other Keeley Institutes have been nearly flattened out, and are hanging on the edge. Some others have been weakened by poor management. The original institute here does not own any of the present branches, which are wholly independent. None of them has had the resources that the home of the system had. The operation of an institution for inebriates is largely a personal business, and none of the branches has had the management given by a son of one of the founders.

The general liquor cure situation may then be summarized as this: Instead of a large group of commercial systems doing a good business, a single one doing only a fair business.

The question which naturally arises is: If there is as much drinking today as before prohibition—as wets claim—why have these institutions so largely disappeared?

Shows Less Drunkenness

The conclusion to many is that there is less drunkenness. Others take issue. This view is, however, backed up by the strong testimony of the largest liquor cure in Chicago—its once famous Washingtonian Home. Founded in 1863, it handled 41,000 cases, mostly alcoholics, but a few drug addicts, up to 1920. After prohibition so few drunkards came to it that it found it a waste to keep up its two large buildings—one for men, the other for women—and invested its money—it was an endowed quasi-public institution—in a general hospital. In considering the record of a liquor cure it is advisable to note whether it is endowed or not. The purely business type responds more quickly to conditions.

Officials of the Washingtonian Home say it switched from its original design because prohibition forced it to.

Testimony of the same nature is given by the former general manager of one of the large drink cure systems who now lives here. His explanation of the shrinkage of the number of drink cures is that prohibition cut down the number of alcoholics.

But in this situation there has been one curious factor. The business of the Keeley Institute in Dwight fell off greatly with the arrival of national prohibition in 1920, and then started to climb back, reaching a peak in 1930 higher than any year since 1900 save for 1907. Wets pounced upon these figures to argue that alcoholism had not decreased.

What actually appears to have happened is, first, that the home institute here got the benefit of the disappearance of most of its competition; and second, that like most other businesses in the country the institute here had a boom during the recent boom years. Now, like many other businesses, it has been affected by the trade slump, and today has an enrollment of alcoholics of around 25 per cent less than for its last big year.

Like all indications of the effectiveness of prohibition, the number in attendance is found to have been the lowest in 1920, the year in which enforcement was the most efficient. The number rose slowly after this, much of the increase being new business gained by the failure of some rival. However, there has been a decline in the last three years from 887 to 675. Not only have hundreds of such institutions gone out of business, but the surviving "cure" finds its business dwindling away.

The present average number of alcoholics is given as 50 per month. This average is lower than any month in the last boom year of 1929.

From these official figures it is apparent to observers that the attempt of the wets to use the Keeley cure at Dwight to help them has broken down. It is now clearer that as an index of drunkenness a single liquor cure is but a faulty record.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Arms Cut Policy Backed by Three Main Candidates

NEW YORK, Nov 4 (AP) — Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said yesterday the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War had interviewed the three leading presidential candidates and found an assurance "that the policy of our country toward disarmament at Geneva will be a continuing and consistent one, regardless of the outcome of the election."

Mrs. Catt, who is honorary chairman of the committee, said in her statement that the three candidates "are as one" on the problem of cooperation with the disarmament conference at Geneva, and that their statements had "lifted the question of disarmament high above the partisan controversies of this present campaign."

To the question asked of the candidates, as to whether they would promote the proposal of a one-third cut or a very substantial cut, in armaments, President Hoover replied, according to her, by quoting from his instructions to the American delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference:

"I propose that the following principles should be our guide:

"The Kellogg-Briand pact, to which we are all signatories, can only mean that the nations of the world have agreed that they will use their arms solely for defense.

"The reductions must be real and positive. They must effect economic relief.

"Based on these principles, I propose that the arms of the world should be reduced by one-third."

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, she said, replied:

"Not only am I for a very substantial reduction of armaments, but I intend to press for it in all ways possible."

Mr. Norman Thomas replied, according to Mrs. Catt, thus:

"I am inclosing a copy of my speech before the Foreign Policy Association in Boston last Saturday, which is a rather full statement of my position on international relations. As a specific reply to your question, I make the following additional statement: I will promote the one-third cut if that is the best that can be done. I regard it, however, as a very meager and unsatisfactory solution to the problem. I insist that disarmament cannot stand alone."

Advertisers View Canadian Prospect

TORONTO, Nov. 4 (AP)—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Advertisers opened here yesterday. Advertising layouts and specimens of the artists', printers', lithographers' and engravers' arts were exhibited.

Mr. E. G. Smith of the Chronicle-Telegraph, Quebec, president of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association, presented the case for the daily press. "Two and a quarter million copies of newspapers are sold every day in Canada," he said. "This means every accessible family in the Dominion is receiving its daily paper."

National advertising programs should not fail to include the papers which go into the home in the immediate vicinity of the dealers, declared Mr. Lorne Eedy of the St. Mary's (Ont.) Journal-Argus. In an open session symposium on "problems and opportunities" speakers included Mr. J. M. McLaren, Mr. E. H. Dickinson, Mr. L. E. Eastman and Mr. E. R. Milling. Mr. G. M. Bertram, Toronto, stressed the paramount importance of the consumer in all advertising and sales promotion work, presenting arguments for modernity in packaging and in showcard presentation.

OTTAWA POST FILLED

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Mr. L. R. Lafleche, Ottawa, has been appointed Deputy Minister of National Defense. He succeeds Mr. George J. Desbarats, who retired on Nov. 1. Official announcement to this effect was made yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett.

An 'Also Ran'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prohibition Takes Back Seat In Some States, It Is Learned

Survey in New England, Maryland and New Jersey Indicates Wet Sentiment Spotty and in Some Places Absent—Lags as Campaign Issue

By JOHN K. GOWEN JR.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the clamor of a noisy and ill-informed minority, prohibition is by no means a major issue in the presidential campaign just coming to a close.

Economic problems and their solution assume importance far greater than matters of appetite. Proponents of outright repeal, of modification in whatever form, those favoring the return of the saloon however disguised, find themselves arguing before audiences who have lost interest when faced with problems like the tariff, the bonus, whether or not the present revival of industry in many branches actually means that what has become accepted as the American standard of living can be maintained.

For the last two months I have been engaged in making an intensive personal survey, visiting every city and most of the towns in New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, and Maryland.

First-Hand Information

My duty has beer to contact newspaper editors, those of all daily newspapers and those of most of the weekly newspapers, in person, to obtain and to disseminate certain information.

Although my survey so far as it concerns purely political information is privileged, that does not apply, of course, to certain general observations. In connection with the debate over prohibition, it is interesting to note in driving about that signs on automobiles urging repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment "for prosperity" and those begging for beer become less frequent as one leaves the metropolitan centers. In fact, it is by no means unusual to pass in the country cars bearing such sentiments as these: "Keep the Eighteenth Amendment"; "The Saloon Back? Never!"

Taking the territory I have surveyed by states, what is the apparent sentiment, determined by personal observation, by interviews with those whose duty it is to know the public mind?

New Jersey Wet in Spots

In New Jersey, there can be no reasonable question that the great centers of population within easy distance of New York City are vociferously wet. This is easy of understanding to one who spent his boyhood in Newark, where at many of the more important intersections it was customary to find a saloon occupying each of the four corners and where the large German population in addition made the numerous beer gardens centers of family recreation.

But New Jersey is not all cities, by any means, and as one visits the outlying agricultural districts he finds that the State is divided against itself; that there is not only dry sentiment, but that there is much dry sentiment, and that militant in nature.

Connecticut sentiment is comparable with that of New Jersey; the densely populated industrial centers are rather damp, and the rural districts merely moist to bone dry.

Massachusetts, with its many industrial cities and a press that for the most part either openly advocates repeal or remains pleasantly acquiescent, indicates, on the whole, a sentiment more preponderantly wet than that existing in any of the other states I have surveyed. Yet it is to be recalled that in this Commonwealth there are voiceless thousands who are heard from only on election day.

New Hampshire Dry

New Hampshire as a whole stands firm for prohibition; I found but one really damp spot, and that the mill city of Dover, where there was apparent some sentiment for modification.

Rhode Island might justly be placed in the present wet column, although with industry picking up there is far greater interest in employment in Rhode Island than there is in whether or not alcohol possibly may be made legally available.

It has been said that the September upset in Maine was due to a great and growing desire for repeal. I found that prohibition definitely was not an issue in Maine; that the upset had been due to purely local conditions which have been straightened out. There was evident in Maine burning interest in the tariff on sardines and in the low price of potatoes; prohibition or its repeal or modification hardly furnished a topic for conversation.

Vermont Bone Dry

Vermont, as a whole, is practically bone dry, although considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon Senator Porter H. Dale (R.), candidate for reëlection, in an attempt to force from him a declaration as to whether he would vote for or against re-submission.

In Maryland I found no one who seemed to feel that prohibition was sufficiently interesting even to discuss. Those who believe that prohibition, its repeal, its modification or its possible re-submission are major issues will have their answer on Nov. 9.

The public is more interested in economic affairs, in business recovery, in whether or not the head of the family is going to keep his new-found job and be able to furnish food, fuel, clothing and shelter during the coming winter for his dependents, than in any ephemeral picture of the same head of the family with his foot on a time-worn brass rail, bending his elbow to a seidel of the dark.

Britain Pushes Tariff Section

(Continued from Page 1)

of approval on Oct. 12, closed the debate with a prolonged and at times impassioned defense, in the course of which he attacked the Liberal Opposition for what he called the betrayal of their long-boasted trade policies in their effort to supset the Government.

Mr. Bennett reviewed the efforts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1902, and of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King since 1923 to induce Great Britain to embrace the policy of preferential tariffs on behalf of the Empire and make it largely independent of the rest of the world, and only now accomplished by the recent Imperial Economic Conference and asked why the Liberals had abandoned their former stand.

He claimed the credit for retaining free entry into the United Kingdom which would have expired last month, and defended his high tariff policy against the outside world by declaring that to reduce tariffs in periods of trade recession must bring chaos and disaster. No one in the House could deny, he said, but that the effect of the agreement would be to increase the industry and trade of Canada and the other Dominions. In the face of such facts and at the call of their leader were the Liberal members going to vote no to the agreement, he asked.

He challenged the farmers, fruit growers, fishermen, lumbermen and miners, province by province, in the light of free entry and substantial preferences of their commodities in the British market to oppose the agreement. He was not surprised that Mr. S. J. S. Woodsworth and his Labor Party were against it as they were demanding a coöperative commonwealth modeled on the Soviet system, but was surprised to find that the Liberal Party was abandoning its traditional position in denouncing duties and rapidly becoming, he said, as radical as Mr. Woodsworth.

When the vote was called, only one Liberal member, Mr. J. L. Ilsley, a Nova Scotian from the Annapolis Valley, supported the agreement. Six Farmer-Progressives also voted for it, while the others and all the Labor members voted with the Liberals against it. A bill founded upon the motion was immediately introduced and came up for first reading today.

West Indies Estimate Effects of Preferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Protests made by unofficial members of the Legislative Councils of Trinidad and Grenada against increases in customs tariffs on foreign rubber shoes and cotton socks will be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at whose instance the increases were made as a sequel to agreements concluded by the Ottawa Conference, according to official announcements given out here.

It is apprehended that these increases will skyrocket the prices of cheap rubber shoes—locally known as "watchekongs"—which are imported chiefly from Japan, and that many native laborers will have to go barelegged and barefooted in consequence of the duties.

On the other hand, it is announced that the West Indies will receive new preferences on asphalt, coffee, semi-refined petroleum, grapefruit and certain other fresh fruits, cocoa, coconuts, tomatoes and bananas, besides other minor products. In particular the potential value of the United Kingdom preference on grapefruit of 5s. per hundredweight, flat, is stressed, and some opinion holds the Trinidad grapefruit exports are likely to treble in three seasons.

It is understood that the preference asked for by the petroleum producers of Trinidad has been granted. Some of the other preferences, however, it is claimed, will be almost valueless to the West Indies as they are offered by Dominions not likely ever to become considerable consumers of West Indian products.

The newspapers are pessimistic and such headlines as "Ottawa gives not bread but a stone" have accurately expressed a trend of public opinion, though some circles have adopted a "wait and see" attitude.

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—An organization to establish a system of coöperative production and marketing of primary produce throughout the British Empire was started yesterday.

The purposes of the organization are: 1. To control as far as possible the production of foodstuffs throughout the Empire in order to stabilize prices. 2. To insure the producer a dependable market at from 20 to 25 per cent above the present price level. 3. To sell to the consumer at cost of production plus working costs only. 4. To replace foreign food products by Empire products.

The name of the organization is Empire Farmers' Co-op Limited. Many prominent agriculturists have been asked to become members of its control board of which Lord Strathspey is chairman. The organization is understood to have large capital.

OTTAWA PACT AIDS GROWERS IN AUSTRALIA

Canadian Importations Bulk Large in Dry Fruit Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—According to the eighth annual report of the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board which has just been presented to Parliament, the existing acreage of vines in Australia may be capable of producing an annual harvest of from 75,000 to 80,000 tons of dried fruits.

The surplus available for export during the 1930 and 1931 season was 38,000 tons, of which 25,000 tons was sold in the United Kingdom and nearly 9000 tons in Canada. Shipments of the present season's crop to Canada up to June 30 amounted to 9500 tons, and it is anticipated that when the season closes the total shipments will have exceeded 14,500 tons, which represents about 72½ per cent of the total importations of dried fruits into the Dominion.

Australia's trade with Canada in dried fruit has expanded rapidly in the last few years as a result of preferential treatment afforded under the Canadian-Australian trade agreements of 1926 and 1931. The preference enjoyed by Australia under the latter agreement is equivalent to about £18 a ton.

As a result of the economic conference at Ottawa, it is proposed to increase the tariff preference on Australian sultanas and lexias entering the United Kingdom from £7 a ton to £10 10s. a ton over those from foreign sources. The report indicates that the greatest scope for development in Australia's export trade in dried-fruits exists in Great Britain, and says the proposed preference should prove of great benefit to the industry. Unfortunately the existence of an Anglo-Grecian trade treaty has precluded any immediate prospect of an advance in the present rate of preference being secured on Australian currants imported into Great Britain.

The board considers the dried fruit industry has been conducted in the last three years with a greater measure of stability than has attended any primary industry in the states in which the cultivation of dried fruits has attained considerable proportions.

KREUGER & TOLL OFFICER SENTENCED

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 4 (AP)—Sven Huldt, one of the Kreuger & Toll directors, was sentenced to 12 months at hard labor today for his part in the Kreuger debacle and ordered to pay 337,000,000 francs, equivalent to $13,480,000, to the Continental Investment Company.

Huldt acted as director of a puppet company, the Nederlansche Bank veer Skandinaveschen Handel. He was said to have confessed that he issued false certificates of deposit stating that French Government bonds worth 400,000,000 francs were on deposit with the Nederlansche Bank to the credit of the Continental Investment Company.

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HOOVER ISSUES ARMISTICE DAY PROCLAMATION

Calls on Nation to Commemorate With Appropriate Exercises

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Armistice Day Proclamation issued by the President of the United States follows:

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whéreas, the 11th of November, 1918, marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary, and far-reaching war in human annals; and

Whereas it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day should be commemorated by exercises which shall recall the high purposes for which this nation entered the World War, the devotion and sacrifice of those who gave service to our country in its peril, and the memory of those who died to bring peace, and which likewise shall recall the nation's obligation to those dead that we shall apply ourselves to measures which shall contribute to prevent repetition of such devastations of humanity; and

Whereas, by concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in 1926, the President was requested to issue a proclamation for the observance of Armistice Day:

Now, therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said concurrent resolution, do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all government buildings on Nov. 11, 1932, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, and other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies, giving expression to our gratitude for peace and the hope and desire that our friendly relations with other peoples may continue.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

Herbert Hoover.

By the President;
Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of State.

Fire Chiefs Oppose Cutting of Costs Of Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 2—Attempting to curtail the expenses of fire departments was stressed as false economy during the 60th annual convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs here last week.

Striking the keynote of the convention, Mr. D. W. Brosnan, Albany, Ga., chief, retiring president, said that whenever municipalities curb their fire departments, the fire insurance rates go up.

Mr. J. W. Stevens, California fire marshal, deplored the plan of some cities having their firemen do such odd jobs as grass watering and cutting between fires. He said that such foolish schemes merely demoralize the departments.

Several speakers told the 700 delegates and families from all over the world that firefighters should use the utmost diligence in detecting evidence of incendiarism at the scene of the fires so that the authorities may later prosecute the "firebugs."

Mr. R. L. Smith, chief of Pittsburgh (Penna.) Fire Department, was selected as the new president of the association. Mr. S. R. Allen, chief at Brookline, Mass., is now first vice-president, and Mr. John Jay Cowey, chief at Newark, N. J., is second vice-president.

The Missouri Valley and Pacific Coast Associations met simultaneously with the International here.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Bicknell Young, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton; Church Edifice, Otis and Walnut Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Boston Bates Club: Dinner meeting, Mr. A. J. Philpotts, feature writer and art critic, speaker, University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 6:15.

Harvard University: Charles Eliot Norton lecture, "The Relation of Criticism and Poetry," by Mr. T. S. Eliot, New Lecture Hall, corner of Oxford and Kirkland Streets, Cambridge, 8.

DeMolay Halloween dance, Bear Hill Country Club, Dedham, 9.

Hoover Information Bureau: Rally, with prominent Republican candidates for state offices, speakers, 165A Huntington Avenue, 8.

New England Home Economics Association: Dinner, 6:30, followed by general meeting, 7:30, and showing of motion pictures, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

Bay State Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Posse Nissen School: Dance, Hotel Statler, 9.

Boston Food Fair, auspices Boston Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, until 10, through Nov. 5.

Mechanics Building: New England Prosperity Exposition, until 10, through Nov. 5.

Theaters

Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.
Hollis—"Patience," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"La Couturière de Luneville" (The Dresmaker of Luneville) film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Colonial—"Cyrano de Bergerac," musical version, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Growth of United States," 3; Junior and Senior Bird Club meetings, 9:30 and 10:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Pekinese Association: Dog Show, Hotel Statler, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Boston Food Fair, auspices Boston Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10 p. m. Closing day.

Mechanics Building: Closing day, New England Prosperity Exposition, 12:30 to 10 p. m.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Museum of Fine Arts: Renaissance Paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Boston Mycological Club: Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, through Nov. 6.

Parade of West Point Cadets, beginning Huntington Avenue Station, 9:10, and proceeding to Boston Common for review.

Salon Français: Meeting and lecture by M. Leon Vallas, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, talk, "The Patterns of Life," by Mr. Firtz Kuntz, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Massachusetts Kindergarten Association: Meeting, exhibits and speaking program, beginning 11:15; Frank Ashley Day Junior High School, Newtonville.

Eastern Massachusetts Society of Bee Keepers: Meeting, showing of motion picture, "The Realm of the Honeybee," Room 15, State House, 2.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2.

Girls' Friendly Society: Annual bazaar, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"La Couturière de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Shubert—"Show Boat," 2:30.
Hollis—"Patience," 2:15.
Jordan Hall—Clare Tree Major Company in "Snow White," 10:15 and 2:15.
Colonial—"Cyrano de Bergerac," musical version, 2:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Small pastel sketches of mountains in Switzerland and New England glimpses, by Kate Leah Cotharin. Through Nov. 4.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Through Nov. 5.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Etchings of the Washington Bicentennial portfolio.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings, water colors and sculptures in metal, by Helen Stein, Elizabeth Lee and Erica Karwaina. Through Nov. 5.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Currier & Ives prints. Also water colors by Sol Wilson.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Gardner Gallery, 500 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl F. Shoog. Through Nov. 6.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts, Nov. 1 to Nov. 19.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate south to west winds.

All New England States: Fair and warmer tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	50	Montreal	32	38
Bismarck	28	50	Nantucket	42	44
Boston	32	43	New Orleans	62	70
Buffalo	42	42	New York	46	48
Calgary	30	40	Norfolk, Va.	52	56
Charleston	56	64	North Platte	36	62
Chicago	44	52	Philadelphia	40	52
Cincinnati	44	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	80
Denver	30	64	Pittsburgh	40	54
Eastport, Me.	30	38	Portland, Me.	30	42
Hatteras	60	62	Raleigh	44	58
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Nov. 3	76	..	St. Louis	48	64
			St. Paul	46	50
Helena, Mont.	36	42	Salt Lake City	34	46
Huron, S. D.	38	62	San Francisco	50	62
Jacksonville	72	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	34	56
Kansas City	56	66	Seattle	46	52
Key West	80	82	Tampa	72	82
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	34	52
Memphis	58	70	Wichita, Kan.	56	62
Miami, Fla.	76	80	Williston, N.D.	30	48

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 4.
B—Maximum Nov. 3.

High Tides at Boston

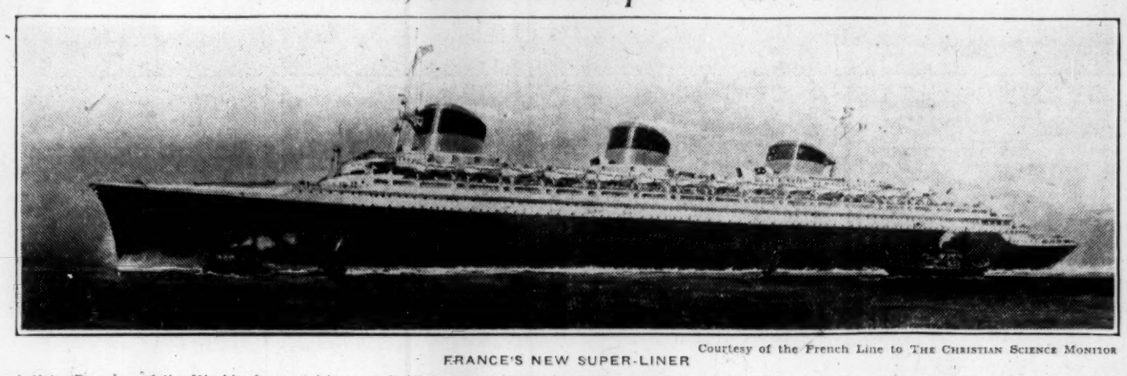
Friday 3:39 p. m., Saturday 4:26 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

UNITED AIRCRAFT & TRANSPORT

Directors of United Aircraft & Transport Corporation authorized redemption Jan. 1 of 30,000 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred, Series A, at $55.75, which price includes the quarterly dividend otherwise payable on that date.

Set on End, Would Overtop the Eiffel Tower



Courtesy of the French Line to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANCE'S NEW SUPER-LINER

Artist's Drawing of the World's Largest Liner, as It Will Appear When Complete. The Normandie, Which Was Launched at St. Nazaire on Oct. 31, Is 1029 Feet Long. While the Eiffel Tower Is a Little More Than 985 Feet High, Its Rudder Alone Is as High as a Five-Story Building. The Normandie Is the First Large French Ship to Be Driven by Electric Propulsion. It Will Develop a Speed of About 30 Knots an Hour and Carry 2170 Passengers.

Pupils Alternate In Store and Class

Sixty high school pupils are taking the coöperative courses in Boston schools this year, all seniors, and are being trained in retail stores of this city by alternating in two-week periods between actual work in stores and schoolroom instruction, Mr. E. J. Rowse, commercial coördinator of the Boston School Committee, informed Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today.

Under the coöperative plan, the pupils studying retail merchandising, while on the work shift, are paid a small sum by the stores where they are assigned to work, and upon completion of their course receive diplomas from the city. Mr. Rowse said that 70 girls were graduated from the two coöperative courses last June, and that 59 per cent of them are now employed on full time in the stores where they were trained and 20 per cent more are employed on part time.

In the high schools of Boston this year, he said, are 1023 girls studying retail store service and 840 boys studying general salesmanship and merchandising, with some attention being given to retailing. The coöperative courses are arranged jointly by the retail trade board and the school committee's coördination department.

Slump Said to Hold Cue to Correction

A solution to business recessions must be learned from the present situation or "we will have another wild boom which will be followed by a worse depression," Mr. Joseph W. Barker, dean of the engineering school of Columbia University, told a group of New England engineers at a meeting in the Boston Edison Home Service Auditorium last night.

"It is time," he said, "that we planned for a study of the actual causes of depression and find out what can be done to prevent them. If we can do that, we can make this world a better place to live in."

He pointed out that the engineers have been to blame in a certain measure for the business recession, for they have conducted their experiments without consideration of the effects upon workers. He urged engineers to hold a more humanistic outlook.

HOME BANK MAKES SPEAKERS AVAILABLE

A corps of speakers from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston is available to chambers of commerce, business men's meetings and other groups in urban communities to explain measures to ease the home mortgage market in New England, according to an announcement from the Cambridge institution.

The Home Loan Bank, it is explained, acts as a discount organization for savings banks, coöperative banks and insurance companies in long-term loans. Member banks loaded with mortgages will be able partially to convert these loans into cash which they may re-loan to their customers. It is expected that the system will help relieve the unemployment and business situation in all industries connected with the home.

GERMAN CRUISER VISITS U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (AP) — Visiting North America for the first time since the World War, the German cruiser Karlsruhe, training ship for the German Navy, steamed up the Delaware River yesterday for a week's visit to Philadelphia's port. The 6000-ton cruiser left Kiel with 531 officers and cadets aboard for a world-wide training cruise on Nov. 30, 1931.

PLANT PAYS CITY DEBTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Although not due for 12 years, 35 bonds of $1000 each have been canceled by Morristown, and the city has $20,119 to apply on other debts. The money is from profits of the muncipal power plant. Last year the city cut its rates twice. This year Morristown erected a new City Hall with the help of profits.

KINDNESS CODE IS ADOPTED FOR RODEO IN BOSTON

Dr. Rowley Gets Agreement for Enforcement of Humane Rules

A carefully designed code of kindness has been adopted by the management of the rodeo which opens a week's engagement at the Boston Garden today. Assurances of fair treatment of animals were given at a meeting between Dr. Frances H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Col. W. T. Johnson, proprietor of the show, at which the latter agreed to enforce the regulations imposed by Dr. Rowley.

If the regulations are strictly adhered to, Dr. Rowley promises not to interfere with the performance. Under the code prepared by the society, no anti-cruelty law of the State would be violated. Two agents of the society will supervise every performance.

Here are the rules for rodeos in Massachusetts:

No sharp spurs.
No wide wood paddles. If horses need starting, use snap of whip or strap.
No "busting of calves" purposely will be tolerated. Horse to come to standstill and hold his position. No backing. No jerking horses or setting them back on haunches resulting in "calf busting." If the calf is not roped within 75 seconds the whistle will be blown and the man retire from the arena.
No more than 12 calves to be roped at any one performance and these calves strong and in good condition.
Placing fingers in eyes, lips or nose while wrestling steers forbidden.
No sore, lame or injured animal permitted in any performance.
A drag provided to carry injured steers or horses from arena.
No cruel bits permitted.
Cinches, saddle girths and flank strap shall be covered on bucking horses.
No rope or strap flank cinch to be used independent of the saddle in connection with saddled broncbos.
A loose rope will be used in bareback riding. There will be no knots or clinching.
Clowns not to ride calves or haze calves.
Animals must be properly fed and watered prior to and during rodeo.
Contestants failing to observe above rules must be ordered from the arena and debarred from the competition.
No unfit horses to be used.

BUILDING TRADESMEN IN GREATER DEMAND

Increases in employer demands for building tradesmen offset to some extent reports from the state employment office that business, as a whole, showed a slight falling off in the demands by employers in October, as compared to the previous month. This office found that for the first time in months a few tool and die makers were provided with work.

Of the 228 former service men applying to the office for work, 129 were referred to employers and 70 were reported placed in employment. Most of these men were hired by road contractors. An increase was noted in the demand for carpenters, painters and paperhangers.

JORDAN MARSH HEAD LEADS RETAIL BOARD

Mr. Richard Mitton, president of Jordan Marsh Company, was elected president of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the governing council of that organization yesterday. He succeeds Mr. Sidney S. Conrad, who held the office two years.

Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company, was named first vice-president of the board; Mr. J. G. McNeil, vice-president of Thayer, McNeil Company, was named second vice-president, and Mr. Daniel Bloomfield was reappointed manager.

EXTENSION COURSES ADD TO ENROLLMENT

A total of 596 students have enrolled in the 12 Harvard-Boston University extension courses which opened in 12 cities in four states last week, according to Prof. John J. Mahoney of Boston University, director. This is an increase of nearly 200 over the registration two years ago.

The courses include: "Progressive Practices in the Elementary School" in Dedham; "Teaching of Music Appreciation" in Framingham; "Tests and the Use of Test Results" in Haverhill; "Current Literature" in Lexington; "School and Society" in Lowell, and "Recent Social History of America" in Springfield.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Sculpture and decoration are combined in the current exhibition at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Miss Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and Mr. Casey Roberts are the exhibitors.

Miss Prophet proves to be an artist of breadth and a craftswoman of skill. Her sculptures are designed and executed by herself. She undertakes to work in both wood and stone, employing a quite different technique for each. Her work lacks that repetitiousness too common among sculptors; apparently the artist is creatively fresh for each new performance.

The subjects are portraits chiefly, portraits, that is, which are given to generalization, idealization, to typical rather than individual characterization. The titles indicate her intention, for there are no surnames; the labels are figurative; "Poise," "Violence," "Peace," "Silence," "Youth." This kind of indication is more helpful to the onlooker, for in every piece of sculpture the artist undoubtedly imparts one of the charateristics and enhances it by stressing certain elements and ignoring others.

The wood pieces are carved of pear-wood, the reddish tints and satiny surface of which lend it extraordinarily to carving. A head, "Violence," is very striking for this material. Miss Prophet achieves a quite realistic effect, tinting red-violet the cap and scarf of the man portrayed. In the marble heads she uses a more subdued, more modulated surface handling.

An ebony head is carved with powerful construction, the planes fixed to reflect the light, and the features plastically related to the whole. The less realistic sculptures prove the more enduring so far as their impressiveness is concerned. The more realistic strike the eye first, but soon interest in them is exhausted.

The co-exhibitor, Mr. Roberts, paints and designs in a stylish ornamental manner. His pictures are encased in well-planned frames and mats. He uses gold and silver for a flat, rich background often, and it makes a good foil for the fantastic, silhouetted subjects of the foreground.

D. A.

CRUISE TO PROVIDE NATIVE VEHICLES

A world cruise, which will provide native means of travel as well as modern vehicles for the shore and inland, has been arranged by the James Boring Company, which has chartered the steamer President Johnson from the Dollar Steamship Lines. The cruise will start from New York on Feb. 4 and the tourists will visit 37 countries and islands.

Believing that American tourists miss much by using automobiles and other modern vehicles for travel in foreign countries, the Boring company plans to have available in each port the native means of travel for those who wish to gain every possible "thrill" from the trip. Mr. James Boring personally will direct the cruise.

MRS. PUTNAM HONORED

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam received a trophy by the Zonta Club at a dinner yesterday for her solo transatlantic flight last May.

ROYALISTS JOIN IN NEW GREEK COALITION RULE

Tsaldaris Cabinet Takes Office—Big Achievements to Venizelos' Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, Nov. 4—A coalition cabinet of Popularists, Metaxists (Royalists), Condylists (National Radical party), under Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris as Premier, took office today. The fact that Mr. George Condylis and Admiral Hadjikiriakos are appointed War and Marine Ministers, respectively, is regarded as showing that the Popularists and Metaxists are definitely reconciled to the republican régime and have foregone their Royalist aspirations.

The new cabinet intends making strenuous efforts to tackle the economic and financial problems. Mr. Constantine Anghelopoulos, Minister of Finance, speaking on the financial rehabilitation program, declared that the recent agreement with foreign bondholders should be suspended and negotiations restarted with a view to arbitration on the question. The existing arrangement was sanctioned by Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, retiring Premier, only a few days before the general election last month.

Ruthless economy, especially in the military department, and the imposition of new taxes on the richer classes, are also contemplated by the new cabinet. Greeks abroad are to be asked to declare the quantity of exchange they possess in foreign banks and the law on conversion of foreign currency into drachmas is to be changed.

It is difficult to say how long the cabinet will be able to stand, as its existence depends upon the good will of the opposition. Mr. Venizelos, Mr. Cafandaris and Mr. Alexander Papanastasiou, former Premier, promised to give it a vote of confidence when the Chamber meets, but it is uncertain how long their attitude of tolerance will be maintained.

Venizelos's Achievements

Mr. Venizelos retires after four years in power. During this time he set himself to assure the security of the Greek frontiers. To achieve this he concluded a series of pacts of amity with Italy, Serbia and Turkey. The one with Turkey is considered a fine stroke of statesmanship, specially as to its moral value. The rampart of secular enmity and racial rancour which had been built between the two nations was removed with courage and dexterity, so that today Mr. Venizelos is in a situation to declare that the time is approaching when there will be no frontiers between Greece and Turkey.

This peaceful policy has enabled Greece to reduce its military and naval expenditure to 560,000,000 drachmas (about $7,000,000) annually.

Mr. Venizelos' Government inherited not only a perfectly balanced budget, but also a surplus of 634,000,000 drachmas, which had been realized by the previous administration by imposing new taxes. Mr. Venizelos made it a point to relieve the burden of the people by reducing taxes.

Blow to Drachma

Greek finances did not feel the effects of the world crisis until the autumn of 1931, when the depreciation of the English pound threw perturbation into the economic and financial life of the country. This was due specially to the fact that 50 per cent of Greek foreign loans have been contracted in England.

Consequently, the drachma depreciated, and to prevent the exportation of foreign exchange, strict laws were enacted. Importations were greatly limited, the service of foreign debts was suspended and finally the gold standard was abandoned. The drachma lost its value by half, but virtually maintained its previous purchasing capacity within the country.

But these measures were unable to save the endangered situation of the national currency, as the gold reserve of the Bank of Greece was progressively decreasing. The Government therefore made another radical move intended to stop the alarming flow of exchange out of the country. All deposits in the banks in foreign exchange were seized, and exchanged with drachmas—100 drachmas to the dollar, whereas the official rate was 150 and today 162.

One of the greatest achievements of the Venizelist Government was in the educational field. Within four years 3167 school buildings were built, whereas in the previous 100 years the number of school buildings constructed was about 1467. Primary education has been reorganized and measures have been taken to increase the number of school-going children. This year the enrollment in elementary schools has increased by 106,000 new pupils.

Considerable attention was paid to the settlement of refugees. More than 21,616 new houses were built in the course of the past four years, and 916,000,000 drachmas were used for the establishment of urban refugees.

Another important success of the Venizelist Government was the establishment of the Agricultural Bank. It is almost two years since it was opened and in this period it has done much beneficial work for the development of agriculture.

In 1931, the number of the rural families that received assistance amounted to 350,000, and the amount of the total credits extended to them was 1,358,925,100 drachmas. This is viewed as a most valuable contribution, considering that the peasants were hitherto obliged to borrow money from usurers at a rate as high as 30 to 40 per cent, whereas the rate of interest they pay to the bank does not exceed 9 per cent. During periods of shortage of foodstuffs and fodder, the bank renders valuable services to the agriculturists, as it did last year by buying 35,000 tons of corn and distributing it to starving rural populations.

The total amount of capital circulated by the Agricultural Bank amounts to 1,950,000,000 drachmas.

Further proofs of Venizelist policies were revealed in the launching of a series of reclamation and irrigation works, especially in Macedonia and western Thrace.

RALEIGH FURNISHES TREES

RALEIGH, N. C.—Approximately 1,500,000 forest seedlings, grown in the State nursery near Raleigh, have been planted since North Carolina's reforestation program was launched in 1926, according to the latest report issued by the Department of Conservation and Development. Of these seedlings distributed by the nursery, 865,922 were planted by farmers and 865,922 by schools.

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Every hat with a scarf—every scarf with a fashion twist—for that little 2 to 6-er of yours! If she's sporting a brand new coat or wearing a still good "hand-me-down" from bigger sister, here's a quick dramatic way to put her into the "smart set." There's the SCOTCH plaid set, with a Scotch-thrifty purse!—the FEZ knit set—the Canadian tie-around-scarf set—$2 each. And, lower right, the more formal smoothie-fabric hat with plaid scarf, $3. IDEAS in the Children's Shop, third floor.

A WISP of metal, women! Once in a museum we set childish eyes on a SHEER bit of metallic fabric — and haven't forgotten its rich beauty. It's that same kind of transparent, sheer, light-as-a-breath metal cloth here in new Filene blouses for women—and if you think there's anything harsh or stiff about METAL cloth, FEEL these, like a puff of wind in your hand! With a skirt, here's a rich tea-time costume. Glorious shaded colorings, sizes 36 to 42. $8.95 in the Women's Blouse Shop, FIFTH floor.

It may hurt at the time — but it's best to know the truth! See it in these imported MAGNIFYING Mirrors, small enough to fit into your bag, and very powerful to reveal dirt before it has time to sink into your poor pores. Attractive, too—blue, green, gold, rose backs. 50c in the Toilet Goods shop, street floor.

Keep it fresh and moist! Vegetables, left-overs, meats, pastry—papers when slipped over food in your ice box will prevent any drying out—can be washed off to use again—and, if you're nice and lazy, save dishes and dish-washing. If your bridge club has set a *low* price for the prizes, we suggest these—in 25c packages, in the Gadget Corner, street floor, near Washington Street doors.

Around-the-house—that's where you'll see yourself wearing puff-sleeved, cotton pajamas like these! Plaid, with metal buttons! Print, with white sleeves! $1, in green, pink, blue, sizes 16, 17. Filene's Pajama Corner, third floor.

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BOSTON

Hoover Gives Farmers Facts on How Tariff Cut Would Affect Them

(Continued from Page 1)

a single discordant note. Lines of American Legionnaires assisted in the reception. The President left his train to speak through microphones to a cheering milling throng in the station square. It was the biggest reception en route to Springfield, although at Garrett, Nappannee and Woodville, Ind., cheering crowds lined the tracks.

In this industrial center President Hoover made effective use of his arguments for an unyielding tariff barrier around American products.

Swings Into Illinois

The Hoover special swung into Illinois, dipped around Chicago down in the agricultural heart of the state to his main address at Springfield where he spoke in full as follows:

No man can live in Washington without constant reminder of the great struggle that determined our country's destiny. And no man in my position can fail to gain inspiration and courage from the courage, the high intelligence, the unswerving fidelity with which Abraham Lincoln met the overwhelming difficulties that threatened the very existence of the Union. I thank you for the privilege of renewing contact with this shrine.

At Des Moines a month ago I made an address largely directed to agriculture. I elaborated 12 points which I can summarize, with the progress made in respect to them since that time, and I can add the apparent reactions upon the Democratic candidate in response to that statement.

The first of the subjects I discussed at that time was the tariff in its relation to American agriculture.

Since that speech the Democratic candidate has made further statements as to which he can only confuse the public mind and from which I do not believe American agriculture will secure much conviction. It is, of course, difficult for the Democratic Party to maintain one theory on the tariff in the East and another in the West.

List of Certainties

But of one thing you can be sure, and that is that the party which placed the majority of farm products on the free list in the tariff bill which they imposed on the country in 1913, the party which voted against the emergency farm tariff in 1921, the party of the Democratic President who vetoed it, the party of the Democratic minority in the suceeding House which voted against the revival of the emergency tariff although it was forced through by a Republican majority and a Republican President, the party which voted against the increase in agricultural tariffs in the Republican tariff bill of 1922, and the party which voted against the increase in the Hawley-Smoot tariff Bill of 1930, the party whose platform enunciated the principle of competitive tariff for revenue, and the candidate who unseeingly has reaffirmed that platform and who denounces the Hawley-Smoot Tariff in unmeasured terms, not withstanding that 66 per cent of the dutiable goods under it are farm products, and who has termed it frequently ghastly jest, are scarcely the party and the candidate upon whom the Republican farms of Illinois should depend for their protection.

Certainly whatever they may now say in words in the West they depend upon their historical low tariff policy to carry conviction in the East.

Moreover, I have not yet noticed that the Democratic candidate has abandoned his notion of what he calls "negotiated tariffs," with other governments. I have examined the protests which are always lodged by other nations every time we pass a protective tariff bill, and in fact all nations lodge similar protests when anybody passes a tariff bill.

I find that all but a few of those protests lay their major emphasis on the increase in our farm tariff. In other words, there is no negotiation that can be carried through that will not be done at the sacrifice of the American farmer.

No man can come to Springfield without a long look backward in our history. No man can visit this national shrine without reflecting once more on its significance in the life of the Republic.

How Illinois Would Suffer

In speaking at Des Moines, I gave some figures at which farm commodities would be sold in the United States from foreign countries, even in these days of depressing and heart-breaking prices, if the tariff were reduced to a competitive basis for revenue. I can add some items that are especially applicable to the State of Illinois.

Soy bean oil is an important new product with you. This oil now sells in the Atlantic coast markets for about $3.50 per hundred pounds. It could be imported for far less except for the tariff. It was formerly on the Democratic free list and your entire industry would be destroyed by lowering the tariff to a competitive basis with the labor of China, which is the chief competing country.

Your butter, which sells in New York at 22 cents, could be sold from New Zealand for 16 were it not for the tariff. And as a matter of fact your wheat, distressing as the price is, is selling in Minneapolis today at 12 cents above the Canadian price for similar grades.

In discussing the tariff at Des Moines I pointed out that at that moment there were 2,000,000 cattle in the northern states of Mexico seeking a market, and stated that "the price is about $2.50 per hundred pounds on the south bank of the Rio Grande and $4.50 on the north bank and only the tariff wall between them."

Cites Hard, Cold Facts

This fact has greatly worried our Democratic orators, and they have concluded that these cattle must be bony, skinny and seventh-class cattle. Although that is not true, I am quite prepared to transfer this comparison to the cattle on the northern border, where the difference is even more than the $2 margin on the Mexican border.

I am further prepared to transfer this comparison to the Argentine, where the highest high-grade cattle could come in to New York in the form of meat for $7 per 100 pounds as against the present price of American meat at $12 per 100 pounds if it were not for the tariff wall. And it is because of the prices that you receive that men are employed in New York making goods for your consumption.

And I wish to call your attention to a further factor that has come to a head during the last few weeks and that is the effect of the depreciation of foreign currencies on the ability of our competitors in agricultural products to ship into our markets. When their currencies depreciated their prices and wages decreased in comparison with ours and this enables them to penetrate our tariff wall.

Already foreign farm products such as butter, pork products, grass for rugs, cattle and competitive oils have begun to flow over our borders in competition with our American farmers and have contributed to the depreciation of prices. Particularly is this so from Canada, New Zealand and the Orient and from certain European countries.

Flexible Clause Invoked

Fortunately, the Republican Party had secured the establishment of authority in the Tariff Commission by which the tariffs could be reëxamined in just such events. I have lately given instructions to the commission to reëxamine certain of the agricultural tariffs with view of presenting to me the actual facts of the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, and certainly if the facts are developed as they appear I shall promptly act in relief of the farmers.

The Democratic candidate and the Democratic Party have promised, and the Democratic Congress have voted to destroy this authority; and I ask you what emergency relief you could therefore expect from them.

The second point which I took up at Des Moines was the activities of the Farm Board. I stated that the original fundamental purpose of the board was to encourage coöperative marketing. That they have done to a remarkable degree. Hundreds of coöperative associations would have gone bankrupt in this depression except for the ability of the Farm Board to lend to them the necessary money to carry on their services.

Today, over 2,000,000 of farm families, members of coöperatives, are receiving benefits solely because of consummation of this undertaking by the Republican Party. Nowhere can I find that the Democratic candidate has agreed to continue these activities of the Farm Board.

Chickens Home to Roost

The Democratic candidate does denounce the emergency purchase of farm products during the panic. The files of the Farm Board will show the insistent demand of farm organizations, both Democratic and Republican senators and congressmen, governors, bankers and grain merchants for that emergency action to be taken.

Some of the gentlemen who made these demands are the loudest critics of the Farm Board in this campaign. I have stated that as valuable as the operation was, I am convinced and I believe the farmers are convinced that its aftermath warrants the revision of the act to eliminate this.

The third subject on which I spoke at Des Moines was the problem of better land use.

The Republican platform contains a plan which constitutes the first declaration upon this subject. The Democratic candidate is now for it, but in a recent letter from him to Mr. Shearon, freely circulated as a campaign document amongst the unemployed, he promises to put every one of the 10,000,000 unemployed men to work for the Government—a thing impossible to do without ruining every farmer in the United States with taxes and other disabilities.

But he also enumerates the further reclamation of land amongst the projects of which he proposes to avail himself.

The inevitable consequence would be to further expand agricultural production in the United States, and thereby further embarrass the American farmers with increasing surpluses and decreasing prices.

Waterways and Loans

The fourth subject I discussed was waterways, on which the Democratic candidate has carefully refrained from any but vague references.

The fifth point which I discussed was the loans made to help the farmers during the drought and to rehabilitate their production where there were no credit facilities. I stated that I had seen to it that they would not be unduly pressed in the present situation for the repayment of these amounts, and I can report that measures have been set up which have received the approval of these distressed people. The Democratic candidate has not expressed himself on this question.

The sixth matter which I discussed was the question of taxes upon land property and the injustice of the proportionate burden which the farmer is bearing. The Democratic candidate has referred to this subject. He offered no solution of it except to use his influence.

I stated at Des Moines that I proposed to call a conference of the tax officials immediately after the election and to review the whole relation of our taxes between the federal, state and local governments, and to find a basis for each that would give an opportunity for the relief of the farmer.

The seventh point which I discussed at Des Moines was the necessity of maintaining a flow of short-term credit to the farmer to enable him to make short-term loans for planting, harvesting, and feeding of livestock and other production necessities.

Use of Federal Credit

I pointed out that much was being accomplished indirectly through credit expansion in various directions by the government agencies, and I am now able to report that the 10 new Agricultural Credit Institutions which can command over $300,000,000 of credit are actually in operation in all parts of the country, and the sound demand of no farmer need go unsatisfied. My opponent has not expressed himself upon this.

The eighth subject which I discussed was the authorization given to the Reconstruction Corporation to make credit available for the movement of farm commodities to the market in normal fashion, and to make credits available for the sale of farm products to countries abroad not otherwise able to produce such commodities.

Since that date the farmers of the northwest states have asked for a loan with which to sell 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to China, and I believe that, despite technical difficulties which have been raised before the Reconstruction Corporation, we shall find solution and secure relief to those farmers with consequent aid to the whole wheat situation.

This is the practical application what I stated at Des Moines as among the powers we had established for the Reconstruction Corporation. The Democratic candidate has not expressed himself upon this policy.

The ninth subject I discussed was the mortgage situation and the actions which we have already taken in provision of additional capital to the Federal Land Banks and the steps we have taken to secure coördination of private agencies to relax pressure upon mortgages.

To Ease Mortgages

I further stated that I would propose to Congress at the next session a further reorganization of the Federal Land Banks to give them the resources and the liberty of action to expand in the positively refinancing of the farm mortgage situation where it is necessary in order to give men who want a chance to fight for their homes the opportunity to do so.

Since then we have further coördinated private loaning agencies and have thereby greatly relaxed the pressures from these agencies upon the farmers. The Democratic candidate, in an indefinite way, has expressed vague agreement to my proposal to further expand the land banks, but he has made proposals affecting private mortgages which, if he is to carry them beyond voluntary action already in course, he will require an amendment to the Constitution, or adopt my proposal of reorganized land banks for the job.

The tenth subject which I discussed at Des Moines was the important element of world stability in the recovery and expansion of our agricultural markets. I stated the necessity of the credit structure of foreign countries, broken down by the present situation which forced them off the gold standard and compelled them to restrict their imports of commodities; that we were participating in building up the world economic conference for the accomplishment of this purpose.

More Aid for Farmers

I stated that I would send a representative of agriculture as a member of the American delegation to the conference. We have made steady progress in the preparatory work for that conference which is to be held later in the year. The Democratic candidate has not expressed himself in support of this proposal.

The eleventh subject I discussed at Des Moines was the use of the war debts to assist in the expansion of agriculture markets; I commented on the proposal of the Democratic candidate to lower our tariffs in order that by profits gained from the flood of goods into the United States, these debts would be more easily paid by the foreigner, but the result would be to place the burden of these debts upon our workers by putting them out of employment and on our farmers by forcing their products to rot on their farms. There has been no withdrawal of this proposal by the Democratic candidate.

I stated that I was prepared to recommend that any annual payment of foreign debts be used for the specific purpose of securing expansion of American farm markets, which is the reversal of my opponent's proposal.

The restoration of our proportion of the European market before Russia and other countries began their displacements will alone increase the market for our wheat by 50,000,000 bushels and vastly increase our pork product exports. This will be made a real action.

The twelfth subject I discussed at Des Moines was the advancement of agricultural prices. I stated that the first measure of relief was to hold firm our protective tariffs on farm products; that we will maintain. The next move in the battle for improved prices was to stop general deflation.

Opponents Only Mystify

There are evidences in nearly every direction that values are recovering. The third step is to expand the foreign market. The project I have proposed will do that. The next step is to expand our domestic markets by restoration of employment, for 92 per cent of American farm products are sold in America to American consumers.

Every man taken from the ranks of the unemployed and put back to his job is, with his family, an increased consumer. This increase takes place by his ability to buy the more refined products of agriculture, such as animal products which in turn require a larger consumption of grain.

And I can report to you on authority of the different government agencies that since the adjournment of the Democratic House of Representatives measures which we have instituted for recovery of the country have resulted in a million men being restored to their jobs. It will soon begin to reflect in your market.

I have the most earnest desire to rebuild agriculture. The country fully realizes that the purchasing power of the farmer must be restored to gain national prosperity.

I frankly stated at Des Moines that I come to the farmers with no economic patent medicine especially compounded for them; I refuse to offer counterfeit currency or fake ideas. I shall continually search for further practical measures.

The Democratic candidate has developed one of the greatest mysteries of this whole campaign in his proposal for relief to agriculture.

Some Promises Cruel

He has not been willing to state the method by which he proposes to secure the advance of agricultural prices. He has stated with great care six methods by which he can escape from any demand that he make good on his mysterious proposal.

And he could add two other doors of escape not mentioned—first, that it should be constitutional; and, second, that it should not violate the laws of practically every country in the world against the import of commodities produced as the result of subsidies. I closed the eighth door to New Zealand butter under our law into the United States on one occasion because they were subsidizing production.

It seems to me cruel to hold out hope to a suffering people by vague plans the most specific parts of which are the ways of escape from putting it into action. The only thing we know of the plan is that he is unwilling during all these many weeks to submit it to debate.

I would like to give to you an important analogy with the whole situation we are now in. From Springfield, in the heart of the western prairies Lincoln was called to the leadership of the nation at the beginning of a crisis that threatened its destruction. It was an unprecedented situation, of unprecedented problems. A multitude of conflicting counsels beat in on Washington. An influential body of public opinion advocated a do-nothing policy.

Even the Commander-in-Chief of the national armies, on the day before Lincoln's inauguration, wrote in this spirit: "Say to the seceded states," he wrote: "Wayward sisters, depart in peace."

Lincoln Kept His Head

The most distinguished statesman of the time, William H. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State, advised the President to take the country into a foreign war in the hope that this might rally the separating states to the defense of the Union.

As the long conflict wore on, discouraged patriots urged a negotiated settlement. Through all this tumult of discordant opinions, under the terrible strain of discouragement and apparent failure, Lincoln kept his head. He thought straight: "The Union must and shall be preserved."

He never was diverted from his goal. He never faltered, and in the end the policies he had adopted, the forces he had set in motion, carried the country through. The Union was saved.

His record, his example, are a priceless heritage to the nation. They are a constant incentive to every man who occupies a position of leadership in difficult times. They are a living guide to every man who in the presidential office lives hourly in his invisible presence.

We are assembled here today in the midst of a gigantic economic conflict. For the last three years we have been beset with forces that threatened our economic structure as truly as the forces unleashed in the war between the states threatened the structure of the Republic. On other occasions I have compared our present situation to a war on a hundred fronts. I have given some account of these various engagements, and of the general strategy of our campaigns.

Calm Before the Storm

Here at Springfield, with its historic associations, it is appropriate to review briefly the events of that earlier struggle and to consider some of the similarities to the situation of the last three years. We must not press analogies too far. But I believe you will agree with me as we examine the record that certain phases of the conflict between the states will help you to a better understanding of recent events.

And first I would call your attention to the suddenness and unexpectedness with which the blow fell that transformed a peaceful people into a people engaged in a desperate war.

As we look back, it seems perfectly clear that the struggle had been in the making for many years. In the light of history it seems to have been an inevitable conflict between two irreconcilable theories of government.

But even as the day of armed conflict approached, the people were busy with the matters of everyday life. If you search the newspaper and magazine files of the time, you will be amazed at the tranquillity shown, in view of what we now know was impending.

It is easy to be wise after the event.

As you all remember, the storm broke in the weeks immediately before Lincoln's inauguration. The events that followed I need sketch only in the broadest outlines. The first two years were a period of almost unrelieved gloom for the Union forces. One disaster followed another and the year 1862 ended with Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg. The year 1863 opened as gloomily with the disaster to Hooker at Chancellorsville.

Tide Turns at Gettysburg

But in July of 1863 the Union retreat was definitely stopped by Meade at Gettysburg and Grant at Vicksburg. Still, the victory was far from won. The draft riots in New York that summer showed, however, the North was feeling the strain. The gigantic struggle continued into the fourth year with no decisive outcome in sight.

Grant, intrusted with the chief command of the Union forces in 1864, entered upon the frightful Wilderness campaign, which culminated in the appalling losses at Cold Harbor, June 1 to 3.

The presidential campaign was coming on. A convention of the disaffected met at Cleveland on May 31, and nominated Gen. John C. Frémont for President. The Republican convention met at Baltimore, June 7—only four days after Cold Harbor.

We know now, what could not be known at the time, that the real victory had been won at Gettysburg; that the forces against the Union, gallant as they were, and actuated by the deepest of convictions, had been overcome in the long struggle of the preceding years.

Yet this fundamental fact was still obscured by the smoke of battle. The North was still dismayed, almost stunned by the violence of the blows it had received. The casualties of the Wilderness hung like a pall over the land. Would it be possible, men asked, for the nation to survive? Was it worth while fighting on?

Lincoln was renominated, but the country was profoundly disheartened. It felt it had made enormous sacrifices and made them in vain. True, Grant had now advanced on Richmond and had invested the capital of the Confederacy.

Darkest Before Dawn

But early in July, the dashing Jubal Early had appeared in front of Washington, and it looked for a tense moment as if the national capital itself might fall. A few days later a federal attempt to break through the defense of Richmond failed disastrously.

Bear in mind what I said a moment ago, that the retreat of the Union had been for months definitely stopped and that the advance was already in progress. But the strain had been so long and so heavy that the nation could not realize what had happened. The wave of discouragement that swept over the country in the summer of 1864 was so extreme that on Aug. 23 Lincoln prepared his famous secret memorandum:

"This morning," he wrote, "as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be reëlected. Then it will be my duty to so coöperate with the President-elect as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such ground that he can not possibly save it afterwards."

Six days later the Democratic national convention met at Chicago and declared in its platform "as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

On that platform, with its appeal to discouragement, discontent, and suffering, the Democratic convention nominated Gen. George B. McClellan of New York for President.

Preparedness Triumphs

But events marched rapidly. The grand strategy of the general advance, for which the foundation had been laid in the previous 12 months, began to bear fruit. After the gloomy summer of 1864, success attended the Union arms on every front.

Sherman captured Atlanta on Sept. 2 and began his march to the sea. Sheridan routed Early at Cedar Creek in October. The President was reëlected in November. Thomas destroyed Hood at Nashville in December, and the following April came Appomattox Courthouse and the end of the war.

The transformation from apparent stalemate to overwhelming victory may have seemed amazing to many. But if it seemed amazing, it was only because people did not understand how well the foundation had been laid in the dark days that preceded, and how effectively the strategy had been planned.

I believe this brief outline of the progress of events in a crisis that confronted a previous generation may help us to a juster appreciation of what has happened in the years just past and what is happening today.

In 1860, as in 1929, the country was unexpectedly faced with a great calamity. Then, as now, the disruptive forces gathered strength and for a time their progress seemed irresistible.

Then, as now, the resources of the nation were mobilized and organized in a campaign that finally ended the initial retreat.

Sees Parallel Today

Then, as now, the strategy of campaigns on many fronts produced their inevitable results. Then, as now, advances began here and there, so coördinated as to lead to the final triumph. But then, as now, the nation had undergone such a strain, it was reeling under so many blows, that even after the advance had begun many failed to realize what had happened.

Today our opponents are declaring in their platform, in words strangely reminiscent of those used by their predecessors in Chicago 68 years ago, that the struggle of this Administration against the depression has been a failure and that "the only hope of improveing present conditions"—I quote from the present Democratic platform—"lies in a drastic change in economic governmental policies."

So in 1864 the Democrats declared that "after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war"—again I am quoting from their platform—"that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

So again today, as in 1864, in the midst of a great war, they call for a change of leadership and of policies at Washington. In spite of the hardships, privations and other difficulties of the time, the nation in 1864 refused to be swerved from a course that had turned the retreat into an advance.

It supported the policies whose value had been tested under the fiery strain of the struggle. By its election mandate it directed those to whom it had intrusted leadership to go forward with the campaign strategy whose results already were in evidence. It declined emphatically to turn aside to untried policies and experimental leadership.

Same Alternatives Loom

The same alternatives are before the country today that lay before it in that momentous campaign of nearly three-quarters of a century ago. The choice that the American people made in 1864 was made on Nov. 8. The choice they are called to make in 1932 will be made on Nov. 8.

My fellow citizens, can we doubt what the choice will be? Men and women—and I include women because they bore then and they do now a large part of the burdens of that struggle—the support of that strategy and that leadership which preserved the Union came from the constancy of the Republican Party in its refusal to be diverted from the leadership which it had given at that time and the leadership which it has given in the last four years to the solution of a great national crisis.

The turn in the tide of the Civil War was made at Gettysburg. The turn in the tide in this crisis was made in the last winter, and just as after Gettysburg long months of continual batter were required to bring about the saving of the Union, in the same manner we must continue the fight today to recover our prosperity and to preserve the social and political principles for which Abraham Lincoln stood.

Hoover in California To Be Warmly Greeted

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Plans for reception of President Hoover on his homecoming to California Tuesday went forward today at Palo Alto, where his residence is located, at San Francisco and at Sacramento.

Mayor Earle O. Thomas of Palo Alto announced a nonpartisan reception is planned to greet the President after an absence of four years. A family reunion will be held at the Hoover home on San Juan Hill.

San Francisco Hoover campaign headquarters was making preparations to participate in the Palo Alto reception, which is scheduled for about noon Tuesday, on the arrival of the President and Mrs. Hoover.

At Sacramento, Gov. James Rolph Jr. said he planned to meet the Hoover special train at the California-Nevada State line if such an arrangement was satisfactory. As the train reaches Sacramento, the State capital, a presidential salute of 21 guns will be fired by the California National Guard.

Rise and Fall of French Revolution Told in Rich Princeton Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4—Princeton University Library is said to contain one of the richest collections of documents relating to the French Revolution to be found anywhere in the world. It is known as the W. D. Weaver collection and was given to the university by Mr. James S. McGraw, in memory of his friend, Mr. W. D. Weaver, in 1923. The collection contains nearly 2000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets, tracing the rise and fall of the French Revolution as pictured by eyewitnesses. In addition to the books and pamphlets there were also presented at the same time more than 100 famous engravings of contemporary French life during the revolution and the Empire.

Whereas the engravings pertain especially to the Napoleonic period, the books are noted particularly for their rich material concerning the careers of Mirabeau, Robespierre Marat and Camille des Moulins, famous for his speech inciting the attack upon the Bastille. One section is devoted to the collected editions of Robespierre's works as well as most of his pamphlets, while another entire section contains a complete and detailed account of the controversy which raged over Marie Antoinette's necklace.

Perhaps the two outstanding items of the collection are an oil painting of Georges Jacques Danton and a single volume edition of Dauxion-Lavaysse's letters, of which only three copies are known to exist. This book was published in New York in 1817 and contains a spirited account of revolutionary France as viewed by an eyewitness.

Listed among the more famous engravings contained in the collection are individual pictures of Charlotte de Corday, by d'Armont; Marie Antoinette, by F. Janinet; Louis XVI, by R. Brookshaw, and Camille des Moulins, by W. H. Mote. Two of the most striking group engravings are the scene in which Rouget de l'Isle sings for the first time in history that great national anthem, the Marseillaise, and a cross-section of the little army of Marseilles soldiers marching to Paris with that stirring melody as its inspiration.

New York City Gets $21,500,000 From Wall Street

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—New York City finances were bolstered by a loan of $21,500,000 yesterday when the Wall Street bankers agreed to furnish this amount to the city at 5½ per cent interest—the lowest rate at which the city has been able to borrow in nearly a year.

The sum represents $3,000,000 more than it was indicated would be available early this week when the bankers stressed that they were still dissatisfied with the economic steps taken by the board of estimate. Of the loan, $18,500,000 will go to pay contract obligations and $3,000,000 to cover work and home relief. It will be available today to Mr. Charles W. Berry, comptroller.

The loan was negotiated through the National City Company and the Chase Harris Forbes Corporation and covers city expenses for the month of November, the bankers having indicated their unwillingness to advance money for more than a month's expenses at a time.

The loan was agreed upon in conference between bankers, city officials and executive relief organizations on Monday. There probably will be further conferences between the bankers at the end of the month, when they are expected to press still further for drastic municipal economies.

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First week: Mon., AIDA; Tues., TOSCA; Wed. Mat., HANSEL AND GRETEL (in English); Wed. Eve., BUTTERFLY; Thur. TRAVIATA; Fri., FAUST; Sat. Mat., MARTHA; Sat. Eve., CARMEN.
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Lamb Legs	lb. 21c
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Thick Rib Corned Beef	22c
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Fresh Hams (12 lb. average)	lb. 13c

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Jimmie deserves credit, of course, but it's due him for being a good errand boy, and not for being an expert meat-buyer... He gets his meat at the Birdseye store, and he brings home the best because that's the only kind he can get under the Birdseye label.

SPECIAL This Week-End
PORK LOIN ROAST
Best quality, center cut. Excess fat removed. 21c lb. Net Weight
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

GOVERNMENT FOR ALL, SAYS ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1)

hour effort of the President to arrogate to himself and his handful of associates in Washington the right to claim an exclusive interpretation of, and ownership in, the American system of government."

"The American system is the common heritage and common possession of all Americans," he said. ". . . It certainly does not mean the combination of foreign and domestic gambling that the present leadership of the Republican Party has sponsored. It does not mean inviting, on one hand, the trade of other countries and, on the other, declaring economic war against them. . . . You do not spell out America by combining the economics of John Law and his Mississippi bubble with those of Mr. Grundy and his campaign contributors.

Defends American System

"The American system—the American Government itself—was founded on the principle that many men from many states with many economic interests might, through the medium of a national government, build for national harmony, national unity and interdependent well-being."

The President and his Madison Square Garden speech "proceeded to demonstrate that he does not know what the American system really means," Mr. Roosevelt declared, and he held that "the exclusive patent sought by the President and his friends," was "the most extraordinary, the most amazing and, I believe, the most un-American episode of this entire campaign of 1932."

The Governor said the American system could function at its best only when there was coöperation between the executive and legislative branches of the Government and he declared that the President had "shown a singular lack of ability to coöperate with the Congress." Comparing this with his own record with a hostile Republican Legislature in Albany, he asserted that, whether the next Congress should be Democratic or Republican, he "could get along with it better than the gentleman who is running for President on the Republican ticket."

The great issue this year, the Governor declared, was "national, comprehensible and humane."

Need for a "New Deal"

"I have painted it with broad lines because it is a program for a great nation," he continued. "That is why, from the beginning, insisting upon the principle of a new deal, I have invited to join our cause Republicans who believe that this country needs the tonic of a new alignment of party loyalties, an enlightened support of national faith. . . .

"In speaking for the common purpose of all of these forward-looking men and women, I have, I believe, avoided the delusion that this is a campaign of persons or of personalities. To indulge in such a fantastic idea of my own individual importance would be to betray the common hope and the common cause that has brought us all together this year. A great man left a watchword that we can well repeat:

"'There is no indispensable man.'"

Mr. Young, originator of the Young Reparations Plan, undertook to answer Republican claims that business revival hinges on the continuance in power of the Hoover Administration.

"I resent at any time or any place the attitude that the safety of this country depends on any man holding his job," he said. No man has achieved that strength and this country has not deteriorated to that weakness."

When to "Take a Look"

Mr. Young held that "when managers of any concern believe the concern will fail unless they be continued, it is time to take a look." "We have learned in industry, at least,' he said, "to regard with reservation the people who, no matter how honestly, think themselves indispensable."

He announced that he was "supporting without qualification Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner for the two highest offices within the gift of the American people," and was "happy" that Governor Roosevelt and the Democratic Party had not "held up the specter of what might happen by way of social disturbances, if he, as the representative of the liberal party, were not elected."

"Markets as well as mobs respond to human emotions," he continued. "Markets as well as mobs can be inflamed to their own destruction; threats can destroy business just as they can make barricades.

"Let no one be afraid. Let no one be coerced directly by threats or indirectly by advice. We have not reached the place in this great democracy where there is room for either. . . . I am not afraid of mobs if Mr. Hoover is elected, and I am not afraid of markets or business if Mr. Roosevelt is elected.

The Morning After

"Let us rest assured that voting as we feel will bring results which we can look forward to with confidence and optimism the morning following the elections. Mobs and markets both will then know that there has been a free expression by the voters of America, and I know of no more steadying influence for both."

Mr. Young's 15-minute address, the bulk of which was devoted to a survey of the international aspects of the recession, was interrupted frequently by applause, and once a man high in the gallery shouted: "Owen D. Young, Secretary of the Treasury!"

Mr. Richard Washburn Child, Ambassador to Italy under President Harding, presided at the meeting, prior to which the Governor headed a motor parade to New Jersey, where the Frank Hague Democracy lighted flares and torches and red, white and blue roman candles, and had the bands out in half a dozen communities to hail the party's standard bearer.

In Newark, many thousands of persons were massed in front of City Hall, and another huge crowd awaited the Governor in Journal Square, Jersey City. In both places he spoke briefly, declaring that the Democratic Party was not playing upon the fears of the people, but stood pledged to give its full effort to making conditions better and reiterated the Democrats' "unequivocal and definite" pledge to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and immediately modify the Volstead Act.

I am here tonight at the invitation of a group of public-minded citizens who have placed principle above party. These citizens whose party affiliation has been Republican have publicly declared that they consider that a change in the administration of this Government is necessary—that it is, in fact, indispensable to a restoration to normal conditions. On such an occasion it is fitting to speak as a citizen rather than as a partisan.

In this campaign, indeed, the personal view I have had of the conditions of need and distress in every part of the Union has brought home to me the deep conviction that in this crisis the national and not the partisan objective must prevail.

To begin with, let me propose a text which, in my opinion, expresses a sentiment that is widely held this year. It is presented so clearly, so distinctly and so admirably that I would not change a word of it even though it was spoken 12 years ago. Coming from a great figure in our national life it observes serious consideration, and coming from a great Republican, it deserves particular consideration from Republicans:

Quotes Coolidge

"For one reason or another even a wisely led political party, given a long enough tenure of office, finally fails to express any longer the will of the people, and when it does so fail to express the will of the people it ceases to be an effective instrument of government. It is far better for such a political party—and certainly better for the state—that it should be relegated to the rôle of the critic and that the opposing political party should assume the reins of government. This condition appears to have arrived in America."

That, my friends, is the sober conclusion of a cautious public man, not long ago President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge. With every word of it I heartily agree.

To condense the sum of all the arguments of the President for his reëlection into two sentences is not hard.

He asks a vote of confidence because he says that but for him the situation would have been worse. He asks the nation to wait and hope for some miracle of invention to make things better.

Differs With Hoover

As you who have followed the nation-wide campaign which I have conducted for the past three months will fully appreciate, both by political philosophy and my chart of action for the country's future differ widely from those of President Hoover.

Throughout this campaign, in every state—and I have been in 37 of them—I have insisted upon the theme that there is a definite and distinct difference between his policies and mine. I have repeated that this program intrusted to me is essentially a national program.

I have sought during these months to emphasize a broad policy of construction, of national planning, and of national building, constructed in harmony with the best traditions of the American system. I have concentrated of necessity upon the broad and immediately insistent problems of national scope.

At Topeka, I outlined a complete national plan for the restoration of agriculture to its proper relationship to the nation.

At Salt Lake City, I outlined a definite program to give us a national transportation policy, including the rehabilitation of the railroads of the nation.

At Portland I set forth in definite terms a national policy for the conduct of utilities and especially those engaged in manufacturing and distributing electric power.

Tariff to Restore Trade

At Sioux City, I proposed a tariff policy aimed to restore international trade and commerce, not only with this nation, but between all nations.

At Boston, I championed the principle that the National Government has a positive duty to see that no citizen shall starve.

At Columbus, I proposed the protection of the investing public against the evils and the fraud perpetrated against them during the past 10 years.

At Pittsburgh, I proposed an honest, national budget system.

And now as to the actual conduct of government itself—what a business man would call the executive and operating task of the corporation.

The great issue this year is national, comprehensive and humane. I have painted it with broad lines because it is a program for a great nation. That is why, from the beginning, insisting upon the principle of a new deal I have invited to join our cause Republicans who believe that this country needs the tonic of a new alignment of party loyalties, a new and enlightened support of our national faith.

This country needs the tonic effect of such a reiteration of American principles. It calls to its service with particular emphasis the independent and courageous spirits who are willing to leave the household of a betrayed faith, who are asking for substance not shadows, who are seeking for truth, not names for truth.

History Reënacted on King's Christmas Card

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Reproduced by courtesy of Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.

DRAKE EXPLAINING TO QUEEN ELIZABETH PLAN TO SAIL PACIFIC

This royal card is the reproduction of a painting by A. D. McCormick. Francis Fletcher, a companion of Sir Francis Drake on his voyage around the world, writes thus of the memorable journey:

"The 26 of Sept. 1580, we safely with joyfull minds and thankfull hearts to God, arrived at Plimoth, the place of our first setting forth, after we had spent 2 yeares 10 moneths and some few odd daies beside, in seeing the wonders of the Lord in the deep, in discovering so many admirable things, in going through with so many strange adventures, in escaping out of so many dangers, and overcoming so many difficulties in this our encompassing of this neather globe, and passing round about the world."

END ADVOCATED TO ONE-PARTY CODE IN SOUTH

Democratic Solidarity Won No Advantages, Speaker Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4—A two-party system in the South is essential for the economic, political and social advancement of that section, Mr. James W. Arnold of Athens, Ga., Republican candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Walter F. George, Democrat, stated in an address here. Mr. Arnold declared himself opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"I have been importuned by a great number of my friends to declare for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on the ground that the political mind was at this time pointing in that direction," Mr. Arnold said. "I am going to be frank and say that I believe, myself, that it is a popular thing to do at this time. I know it is, unless the forces of temperance marshal their armies against it. But I cannot go with my friends on this question. Don't be deceived by the man or woman who talks to you about light wines and beer, and the substitution of these light wines and beer for liquor. No such thing has ever happened or will ever happen. Beer and light wines are fine for beginners, but soon it will fail to satisfy and nothing short of hard liquor will be the result.

Halcyon Days for Bootlegger

"The bootlegger would be in his glory if light wines and beer were permitted. Don't be deceived in all of this talk about barrooms not coming back. I have heard every argument made by both men and women for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and I can tell you today that the barroom is the ultimate aim of every one of them.

"They tell you to let the state control the liquor traffic, but I tell you that if you repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and permit the states to be wet or dry, that the borders of every state will have to be patrolled by an army of prohibition men to keep the liquor traffic from flowing from one state to another. The expense, as it is, will be infinitesimal compared to what it will be under a condition such as they wish to bring about. With the present highways and with the automobile, a dry state would have no showing whatever against a wet state. Whether you know it or not, John Barleycorn is threatening to stalk uninvited across the threshold of your castle and devour the sanctity of your home. I am unqualifiedly against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," Mr. Arnold said emphatically.

Has it paid Georgia to remain solidly Democratic? Mr. Arnold asked, and pointed to the record for the facts.

Rocky Going Under Democrats

"Although Georgia boasts of being a solid Democratic State, I saw eight years of a national Democratic administration and observed that Georgia was not given any consideration for her fidelity to that party," he declared. "I saw the appropriations for her rivers and harbors in a Democratic administration cut to the bone, and states like Ohio, New Jesey, New York and Massachusetts, who have long since adopted the two-party system, receive from a Democratic administration $10 to $1, yea, $20 to $1, more consideration than Georgia received. I saw the solid Democratic South in a Democratic administration, overrun by the boll weevil, which has made cotton-raising the most hazardous undertaking that mankind has ever engaged in, and I observed that notwithstanding the Democratic solidarity of that entire cotton-raising section, that a Democratic administration paid no attention to it whatever."

Phenomenal progress in the development of the Republican Party in the last 12 months is reported by Mr. Arnold, who believes that the two-party system is inevitable in the South.

"I am running for the Senate because it is my only opportunity to bring to Georgia the reasons for the two-party system," Mr. Arnold stated in an interview.

TORONTO CONTINUES MODERN BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With the completion of the new head office building of the North American Life Assurance Company, another modern office building is added to Toronto's business section.

The site of the structure at 112 King Street West is an historic one, as well as being in the heart of the city's financial and business district.

The building covers a 75-foot frontage. At present there are seven stories, with over 74,000 feet of floor space. In laying the foundation, provision was made for the ultimate erection of a 15-story building.

CERAMICS TAUGHT AT NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Formation of a department of ceramic engineering at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering was, to all appearances, the signal for an unprecedented growth in the ceramics industry in this State. Since the establishment of this department and coincident with increased interest in the subject with which it deals, the annual value of North Carolina's ceramics products has grown from $1,000,000 to more than $5,000,000.

The new department at State College has completed a comprehensive survey of North Carolina's raw material resources that can be utilized in the ceramics industry. This project represents eight years' work. It was completed at little expense but will, it is pointed out, prove invaluable to the industry. The department is headed by Prof. A. F. Greaves-Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS TO ACT ON CHARTER CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 4—Passage of a charter amendment making it possible for this city to borrow money beyond the present bond margin, for current expenses pending the collection of taxes, is being pressed by municipal and civic authorities.

Failure to adopt the amendment at the Nov. 8 election is likely to affect adversely the public relief program and the payment of school teachers, they point out. Public relief requirements in the first four months of 1932 are expected to consume the entire bond margin of the city. The amendment provides that short time borrowings must not exceed 50 per cent of the anticipated current tax, and all loans must be through the board of estimate and taxation on recommendation of the city treasurer and comptroller. It has been estimated that the city would save $30,000 a year in interest charges by simplifying existing procedure.

Curtis Forecasts Democratic Jolt On Election Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—Declaring the "Democrats are going to get the worst surprise they ever had on Nov. 8," Vice-President Curtis turned homeward to Kansas yesterday appearing confident of reëlection for President Hoover and himself.

The Vice-President, after a 10,000-mile speaking tour which had taken him through 25 states, visited Republican national headquarters here for a brief talk with Republican leaders and then left to fill several speaking engagements before going back to Kansas to cast his own vote.

"Everywhere we have gone there have been auditoriums crowded to the rafters and the most genuine and spontaneous enthusiasm I have ever seen at political meetings," the Vice-President said. "The cheering crowds that lined the streets and filled the largest coliseums means that people are thinking about matters of politics and government as they never thought before. The excitement and interest of the 1928 campaign, heated as that was, was only half as great as I have found it this year. And it is not mere curiosity or mob spirit either. It is the solid interest of voters trying to make up their minds as to what is the best public policy; it is the enthusiasm of millions who are escaping from the misrepresentations of our opponents, and who are beginning to realize that after all we Americans have the best government and the best conditions in the world today.

"Even in the border states, where Democratic control has long been dominant, and the northwestern states, where there has been much radical propaganda, I found the warmest of welcomes and the most enthusiastic of crowds. These things cannot be explained by mere curiosity or desire for entertainment. I believe the Republican Party will come out of this contest stronger and better than ever."

Wide Margin Given Hoover by Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4—Western Reserve University students favor President Hoover almost 2 to 1 over Governor Roosevelt. A straw vote conducted by the Western Reserve Weekly revealed this result: Hoover, 1119; Roosevelt, 632; Norman Thomas, 519.

Case School of Applied Science, located next to Reserve, gave Hoover 263, Roosevelt 105, and Thomas 82.

Women a Political Necessity Lady Astor Says in New York

Favors One of Sex in President's Cabinet, but Not a Hack—Says English Affairs Sound

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Viscountess Astor, representative from Plymouth in the British House of Commons, left here today for Virginia, her native state, where she will visit relatives for about a fortnight.

Lady Astor, who was Miss Nancy Langhorne, arrived here yesterday in the Leviathan, of the United States Lines, and, in a talk with reporters, expressed her views on the importance of women in politics and on many other current topics. She wore a blue ensemble of corduory coat and woolen suit with four-in-hand tie.

Women are "a vital necessity" in politics and "there would be no hope for the world in the future if there were not more women entering politics," she declared.

She declined to discuss the political campaigns here because any comment would be "cheeky," coming from a member of the House of Commons, she said. The idea of a woman in the United States cabinet appealed to her, provided "they do not appoint an old political hack," she added. "It's really madness not to have women in the cabinets."

Although protesting that "really, I honestly am on absolutely a personal visit and have nothing to say," Lady Astor talked for an hour on topics that ranged from Communism in Russia to free trade, the riots in London, G. Bernard Shaw and her own son, "Jakie."

Reports of the unemployment mobs in London are being exaggerated in the press here, she declared. The riots are not caused by hunger. English affairs are sound and the country will never go radical, she said.

"This problem of unrest is a world problem," she continued. "It's now your problem as well as ours and we must feed the hungry. It is labor that fears the Communists, not the capitalists. We think that the best way to defeat Communism is to let them get it off their chests."

After visiting Russia, she believes that Communism will fail even in that country, she declared. England will certainly resume trade with the Soviets and the whole world will have to trade with Russia, not only for that country's good, but for the economic well-being of all nations, she said.

"I think the tariffs will have to come down if trade is to flow naturally," she added, "I suppose I would be a free trader if we could have it."

Various signs of self-criticism in the United States show that the country is growing mentally, which offers a very hopeful outlook for the future, she declared. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw is planning to come to this country next year and she has offered to come along "to protect him," she said. She described her young son, John Jacob Astor, whom she calls "Jakie," as a thoroughly American boy despite his English upbringing.

Lady Astor was accompanied by her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Brand.

Shaw May Visit U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw confirmed reports today that next year he may visit the United States.

"Next year," said he, "I shall be on the high seas and perhaps in the neighborhood of the United States. I may even land for five minutes." He refused to disclose further details.

GRUNDY UPHOLDS PROTECTIVE TARIFF

ALLENTOWN, Penna., Nov. 4 (AP)—Former United States Senator Joseph R. Grundy last night broke the silence he has maintained in the present political campaign with a speech urging the reëlection of a Republican congressman who will uphold the protective tariff for which he has fought for years.

He told an audience which overflowed into aisles and hallways of a large auditorium at a Republican rally, that with the Democrats in control, the tariff would be written by Congressmen from below the Mason and Dixon Line, whose constituents make a comparatively small proportion of manufactured goods and furnish but few taxes in proportion to the population.

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NEW YORK RALLY OF SOCIALISTS CROWDS GARDEN

Thomas to Voice Closing Plea to Voters in Speech From Milwaukee

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—In numbers and enthusiasm unprecedented in its history, the Socialist Party last night filled to capacity the vast spaces of Madison Square Garden, waving its red banners to the tunes of the Internationale and La Marsellaise and cheering for many minutes its standard bearer, Mr. Norman Thomas, for whom it expects the largest poll on Nov. 8 ever given a Socialist candidate in the United States.

Like the candidates of the two major parties, Mr. Thomas is giving his campaign a whirlwind finish and while last night's huge audience was the dramatic climax to his national canvass, before election night he will have spoken in two other big auditoriums here—the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the Bronx Coliseum. For the eve of election day the party has been counting its pennies to finance a nation-wide radiocast for him from Milwaukee, America's only city with a Socialist Mayoralty.

The Madison Square Garden rally was not radiocast for this reason, the party being $17,000 in the red on its $21,000 national campaign, it was explained from the rostrum last night, as a result of the unprecedented demands for campaign literature. Of the $7000 cost of the hall for the rally $3500 remained to be paid, and, as has been the custom of the party throughout the campaign, the crowd was called on for contributions. It was estimated that $3000 was raised in this fashion in addition to the 25-cent admission charged for reserved seats.

Funds From Students

College groups were prominent among those who responded to the call for funds—Columbia University students giving $50, Barnard College $10, Harvard University $10, an anonymous Princeton student $5, and the Union Theological Seminary $10.

Indeed, one of the most conspicuous of the banners in the hall was that which draped the tier of seats occupied by 300 members of Columbia University's Socialist Club, on which was emblazoned:

"Columbia Professors May Write Roosevelt's Speeches, But the Students Vote for Thomas."

The reference patently was to three members of the Columbia faculty who have been among Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's closest advisers in his presidential campaign, Prof. Raymond Moley of the public law department, Prof. Rexford Tugwell of the economics department and Prof. Adolph Berle of the law school.

Presents Platform

Calling the capitalist system "little more than a legalized racket" and declaring that its "breakdown" was the cause of the present economic stress, Mr. Thomas called on his hearers to rally "to the great opportunity of this campaign—to put Socialism in the life and consciousness of the American people."

Mr. Thomas reiterated the platform planks advanced by the party—socialization of banking, public utilities and natural resources; a capital levy, but not a sales tax; the terms on which world peace might be made more likely; constitutional changes to make political action more likely than violence in times of stress; farm relief, and "the repeal of unemployment."

"My plea for Socialism is to every man and woman who loves justice and peace," he said. "Especially now do I plead with the workers. . . . Yours may be the freedom and material abundance of tomorrow's co-operative commonwealth. Not without struggle can you win such glorious victory. The ballot is one means of struggle. . . . On Nov. 8 alone with the voting machine, you are free. Vote your hopes, not your fears. You owe no man the obligation to vote for less."

Complete Change Sought

The American Socialists, Mr. Thomas said, "do not propose to repeat the excusable mistake of our British comrades in simply using social legislation and the power to tax to ameliorate the ills of the profit system."

"We intend to change the system which inevitably breeds unemployment," he said. "We propose to use our emergency unemployment program of itself to help bring about this change and to feed the men and women who must do the work of peaceful revolution."

Everything is at hand, he continued, to finance this emergency program—"a country with thousands of idle factories and other thousands of untenanted farms."

Waves of cheering swept the hall during Mr. Thomas's speech and that of his running mate, Mr. James H. Maurer, veteran labor leader, and the same fervid mood lay on the hearers for the briefer talks by Mr. Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor; Mr. Morris Hillquit, candidate for Mayor of New York City; Mr. Charles Solomon, candidate for the Senate, and Mr. Frank Crosswaite, Negro candidate for Congress from Harlem.

WHISTLER PORTRAIT AWAKES MEMORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4—James McNeill Whistler's "Portrait of the Artist's Mother," now on exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, in New York City, having been returned to this country as a loan from the Louvre, in Paris, means much more to the people of Bladen County, N. C., than the mere likeness of a serene, elderly woman, placed on canvas. To them, it is the actual picture of a woman reared in their midst.

Mrs. Whistler, the artist's model-mother, was born near the town of Clarkton and spent her girlhood in that neighborhood. Her maiden name was Anna Mathilda M'Neill. The old M'Neill home, near Clarkton, which was more than a century old, was consumed by a forest fire less than two years ago.

South America Enacts Drama Of Arbitration Versus War

Controversy Between Peru and Colombia Covers Issues of World Interest—Treaty Revision Involved in Territory Ceded in 1922

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEO. HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—On the South American stage is being enacted on a small scale the drama of treaty revision, first by force and second through arbitration. The present warlike controversy between Peru and Colombia over the town of Leticia has all the elements of world interest, and to Latin America it embodies the peaceful settlement of disputes in the Western Hemisphere.

On Sept. 1 of this year a small town known as Leticia, named years ago for an English girl, was seized by some 350 armed Peruvians. The town belonged to Colombia and is located 2500 miles up the Amazon River in Colombia. Today, in Washington, a commission, made up of three envoys to the United States from Uruguay, Guatemala and Venezuela, is at work evolving a plan by which the present and all future controversies between the Latin-American republics shall be adjusted through arbitration rather than war.

Leticia and a surrounding territory of 100 square miles were ceded by Peru to Colombia in 1922. A dispute of 100 years' standing had been carried on between the two nations, but when, in the Salomon-Lozano treaty negotiated by the Peruvian President in 1928 and executed in 1930, Leticia and other territory became a part of Colombia, a particular bone of contention was supposedly buried for all times, although why the transfer was made is not quite clear, unless it was that the Peruvian President, wearied by tiresome controversy, decided to end it without further ado.

Dissension Led to Attack

When the treaty was finally executed everyone was supposed to be satisfied. Outwardly, so far as appearances went, that was true. Inwardly, however, a resentment lay dormant in the hearts of the Peruvian citizens living in and around Leticia, and this resentment, furthered by the citizens of Iquitos, a Peruvian city of 20,000 persons 275-odd miles farther up the Amazon River, finally lent impetus to the surprising attack on Leticia, Sept. 1, 1932.

On that date, according to reports from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, a force of some 350 armed Peruvian citizens descended upon the small town, 290 miles away from Iquitos, ousted the Colombian authorities, raised the Peruvian flag, and declared that the place belonged to Peru. The Governments of both nations promptly set about to maintain friendly relations between the two Republics, and Peru finally suggested that the incident be settled through arbitration. Colombia refused, for its Government declared that the seizure of Leticia was entirely an internal affair which should permit the Colombian troops to eject the Peruvians from Leticia. Peru refused to see it in that light and threw intrenchments up around the town.

That Colombia should want to drive an armed band of foreigners away from one of its own towns does not appear unreasonable. However, the other side of the incident is this: Leticia and the surrounding territory is understood to be occupied by Peruvians whose forbears opened up what was once a wilderness and gave to it its present value. Further, Leticia is said to contain only about 10 Colombians all serving in some official capacity and representing the Colombian Government.

Transfer Made Quietly

When Leticia and the 100 square miles of land was ceded to Colombia the fact was not generally known to the Peruvian nation, according to a Peruvian claim. At the time of the transfer the Peruvians in and about Leticia resented being handed over like chattels to the Colombian Government. They declared that since they were responsible for the wealth produced in that particular section of what then was Peru they knew of no good reason why they should be compelled to change allegiance. And they didn't; except on the surface.

Peru and Colombia arguing over a small town and a territory seemingly valuable only for its potentialities look to be wasting time over something inconsequental. This would be true were it not that the nations of Latin America earnestly desire that wars be outlawed and that disputes of every sort be settled through arbitrative measures.

In the Letician incident more than a policy is involved. While the breaking of a treaty is serious enough something far more serious might easily happen—the entrance of Brazil into a war between Colombia and Peru. Brazil, not so long ago, made claim to a portion of the territory ceded by Peru to Colombia. The claim was relinquished when through the friendly interests of the United States, representatives of Colombia, Peru and Brazil at Washington in the office of the Secretary of State. Notwithstanding all this, a war started because of the Letician incident, might reasonably decide Brazil to revive its former claims and enter the fray.

Ecuador Also Interested

Then there is another complication. What will Ecuador do? Recently, a body of Peruvian Civil Guards were reported to have chased Ecuadorean revenue officers back from the border at Chacras. Later, Peruvian Civil Guards and Ecuadoreans are said to have clashed near Huatquillas. The Governor of the State of Machala proceeded to the border and, if cable dispatches are reliable, a Prefect of the Peruvian Guards apologized declaring that the Guards had acted without instructions. Machala is remote from Leticia, at the southern extremity of Ecuador on the Pacific slope of the Andes. However, the distant points are linked by a triangular boundary dispute originating in the Spanish colonial days.

Should Peru and Colombia resort to war the transportation of troops will offer serious difficulties. Peru by moving its forces across the Andes through an opening used in times past will be able to reach Leticia much more readily than Colombia, although travel on foot over the Andes will not be the easiest thing in the world. Colombia, on the other hand, may have to ship its army along off the coast of Venezuela, thence down along the coast of Brazil, and finally 2500 miles up the Amazon River. If Brazil is dragged into the war the Colombian troops would be busily engaged at the mouth of the river. That would leave the controversy rather much up to Peru and Brazil, unless Ecuador became embroiled.

It is a situation loaded with dynamite, and from this far point of observation sums up something like this: Peru says to Colombia, let us get together and talk this thing over. A treaty is a treaty and we do not intend to take from you what rightfully is yours. But the effects of the treaty are prejudicial to the best interests of those persons concerned. They are Peruvians and do not wish to be under the control of Colombia. Besides, the treaty was unknown to the Peruvian population. Today, they as well as the Peruvians in and around Leticia want it altered in some fashion agreeable to all parties.

Groundwork of Conciliation

To all this Colombia replies that if the incident were arbitrated the fundamentals of the law of nations on which rest order, the tranquillity and prosperity of the international community would be ruined and replaced by anarchy and insecurity, and the high humanitarian and eminently civilizing aims of the recent and wise institution of conciliation commissions would be invalidated and rendered worthless.

The prime duty and the unquestionable right of the Colombian Government are, it declares, the restoration of order and the rule of the legitimate authorities in that portion of its territory which has been affected by the seizure of Leticia. Arbitration is therefore considered out of the question.

Meanwhile, Dr. Victor M. Maurtua, formerly Peruvian Minister to Brazil, and secretary of the American Academy of International Law, has arrived in Washington at the behest of President Sanchez Cerra. At the same time President Enrique Olaya of Colombia has intrusted to Dr. Pompanio Guzman, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, the delicate task of maintaining a press bureau here to disseminate information regarding the controversy.

Japan Reënforces Overworked Army

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 4—The Japanese Kwantung army in Manchuria is reported to be considerably strengthening the Japanese forces based on Tsitsihar, where a weak division has been stationed for some time. An official spokesman said that increased Japanese forces in the direction of Hailar and Manchuli toward the northwest frontier would possibly hasten the success of the efforts to convince Gen. Su Ping-wen and his associates that further resistance against Manchukuo was useless. Meantime the Japanese are continuing their efforts, with Russian aid, to obtain the release of the remaining Japanese Manchukuo officials, who are still imprisoned by General Su's forces.

Regarding the visit of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's new chief delegate to the League, to Moscow, the spokesman said that Mr. Matsuoka had not been instructed to negotiate anything with the Soviet and any conversations he held with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Minister, and his assistant, Mr. Leo Karakhan, will be informal, Mr. Matsuoka expressing only his personal opinions.

MEXICAN SCHISMATIC JOINS GREEK CHURCH

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4 (By U. P.)—Complete separation from the Roman Catholic Church and adherence to the Greek Orthodox Church of Constantinople was voted Wednesday by general council of the Mexican Schismatic Church. The council named Señor Lopez Sierra, patriarch of the church under the title of John Chrysostom I. He will occupy a position comparable to that of Archbishop of Mexico in the Roman Catholic Church.

The council also ordered the printing of brevaries in Spanish instead of Latin and also changed the name of the church to the Mexican Orthodox Catholic Church. Seven priests who had disputed the council's authority and attempted a coup to displace Bishop Elias Montoyo of San Antonio, Texas, were ousted by the council.

FALSIFIED BULBS CHARGED BY BUREAU

The Boston Better Business Bureau has evidence indicating the existence of misrepresentation and misbranding of electric light bulbs, it is announced. These reports, the bureau says, do not refer to the well-known American-made bulbs, but to an unknown make and to imported bulbs, many of which come from Japan.

The bureau found that the foreign bulbs are sold at cheap prices and are sometimes represented as giving greater lighting efficiency with less current consumption, whereas in many cases they are misbranded and are more costly to operate than standard American-made bulbs. One investigation revealed that the actual amount of watts consumed was in excess of that marked on the lamps.

COAL MINERS RELIEF FOUND SERIOUS ISSUE

Study Notes Increasing Inability of Companies to Give Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The increasing inability of coal mining companies to aid their former employees is unquestionably the most serious human problem of the crisis in the coal industry, according to Mr. Thomas T. Read, Vinton professor of mining engineering at Columbia University, in a study published by the Columbia University Press today. The companies' own difficulties sharply limited their relief to employees last year, he holds.

"In the period when every social group has had to cope with the problem of unemployment, the coal industry has had the heaviest burden to bear," Professor Read declares.

"The public excitement created by some who believe that Communism is the only effective remedy for this maladjustment has almost completely obscured what has been done in a practical and realistic way to meet the need for food and shelter of those who, looking to the coal industry for employment, have been unable to find it," he says. "Three relief agencies have been especially effective, the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends and the coal mining companies. What the companies have done is almost unknown, but deserves mention."

Coal mining companies, Professor Read says, have been urging their employees to plant gardens, since food constitutes one-third to one-half of the expenses of miners' families. While arable land is not easily available in some cases, more than 150 companies recently reported that two-thirds of the 44,000 families occupying company homes maintained gardens which materially reduced their cost of living last year.

"If these figures can be taken as representative of the whole industry, something like 200,000 acres of gardens were helping to maintain coal miners and their families last year," Professor Read continues. "This year it is probable that 250,000 to 300,000 acres of land are so employed.

"Many coal mining companies have a definite policy of not charging any rent against their employees who are without work. One company has a sliding scale that comes into effect as soon as employment drops below five days per week; others make a reduced charge, or make a book entry without any attempt to collect it.

"Though rent seldom amounts to more than 5 per cent of the expenses of coal miners' families, and is often much less than that, it becomes a critical factor when income from employment has ceased. But as expenditures for rent are typically only one-tenth those for food, it is obvious that families needing relief as to rent will already have needed help with the larger item.

"In communities where coal mining companies operate stores, the latter are the natural medium for relief. Within the limits of their resources, the stores issue food and clothing. In some cases it is understood at the time that no charge will be made; in others the question is left open. Some of the companies simply charge off all the unpaid items on their books at the end of the year. One company reported that it had $50,000 outstanding in credit extended to its employees.

"Some companies are doing whatever seems practicable in educating either employees or members of their families for some other kind of employment. When a family group has more than one kind of employment as a possible source of income its economic position is less precarious."

New Hampshire Gets $667,420 Federal Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

here to point to it more and more as the firmest spot in the entire national economy.

Indication of Strength

The sparseness of public demands is accepted as an obvious indication of the soundness of local credit facilities which have continued to be able to meet the financial needs of the general community. Even the number of bank loans is considered to indicate strength rather than weakness in view of the fact that the R. F. C. is free to loan only where the institution can show ample evidence of strength.

Soundness of the banking structure is amply attested, both by its ability to meet local needs for money and to secure advances from the R. F. C. with which to provide more ample credit facilities for its patrons.

The New Hampshire loan was authorized after the Governor had advised the corporation that assistance, hitherto provided by diversion to relief channels of road funds, could no longer be provided.

"Local political subdivisions of the State," the R. F. C. said in making public the loan, "are said to be virtually without funds available for relief at this time and, under the law, unable to provide such funds. In support of the Governor's application, it also was certified that no funds under existing statutes are now available in the state treasury for poor relief, and that no such funds can be made available under existing statutes."

COLOMBIA AIDS NATIONALS

BOGOTA, Colombia, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Colombian Foreign Office has sent funds to the Minister at Lima, Peru, to finance the repatriation of more than 100 unemployed Colombians in that country. It is expected that Peru will do likewise for its nationals in Colombia.

TO SHOW PEKINGESE DOGS

New England's Pekingese dog show will be held at the Hotel Statler, Saturday, with nearly 150 dogs competing for honors. Officials of the show expect entries from Maryland, Pennsylvania, as well as an importation from England.

World Drop in Wheat Prices Hit Surplus Producers Hard

United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia About Evenly Affected, With Scales Heavier for America, Lighter for Argentina

Farmers in surplus-producing countries throughout the world seem to have been affected similarly by the development of an inequality or lack of balance between the prices of their products and the prices of other commodities. The current low prices of wheat make the status of the farmer of particular interest, especially in relation to the political situation. Mr. H. B. Elliston, economics writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *in the third of a series of articles on this problem, contrasts the lot of the American farmer with that of growers in other nations.*

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

We will now compare the lot of the American farmer with that of the farmer in other surplus-producing countries.

It clearly would not do to give the dollar equivalent of farm prices in other countries and set it against the price received in the United States. That would be a relatively easy task, but a totally misleading one. If a change in, for example, the Australian farmer's prices was paralleled with the change in the prices of the commodities he purchases, then he would have no problem, even though the change in those farm prices might exactly duplicate the change in the prices on the American farm.

Thus, in presenting anything like a true picture of comparability, we must find data for other countries to show the fall in farm prices, and in the prices the farmer has to pay. Then our task is to compare them with their American equivalents.

I find it is impossible to give figures of farm and non-farm prices on the American model because similar indexes apparently do not exist over a long period in all the other surplus-producing countries. So we must be content with indexes for wheat prices and for wholesale commodity prices, the latter containing all prices, farm as well as non-farm. These will suffice, however, for the purpose of revealing approxiate relations among world farmers.

Great Producers Compared

The following tables give indexes for the four great surplus countries, the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia. In the main they were gathered out of the voluminous papers prepared for the recent conference at Ottawa among the British Empire nations.

The figure for Argentina has been computed from various official data. The first table shows the course of wheat prices reckoning 1909-14 prices as 100:

	1920	1930	% of Fall
United States	267	96	64
Canada	269	98	63
Argentina	243	107	56
Australia	237	92	61

Next, using 1913 prices as the baseline, are the index numbers for wholesale commodity prices:

	1920	1930	% of Fall
United States	221	124	44
Canada	244	136	44
Argentina	180	104	42
Australia	228	147	36

Set out in this fashion, the figures tell their own story. The farmers of the four countries have been separated from buying power by the operation of the economic scissors. While in general they were receiving in 1930 about a third of the wheat prices of 1920, the prices of the things they buy had fallen less than a third—much more than that if we could segregate, as we did in the first article for the United States, farm prices from wholesale commodity prices, and give instead of the latter a figure for non-farm prices. The scissors, as everybody knows, have widened since 1930.

Fall Greatest in America

In more detail, the figures further show that the American farmers' wheat returns have fallen the most. However, the difference, save in the case of Argentina, is infinitesimal. Perhaps the Argentina figure is explained by the fact that Argentine wheat is nearest of all to the seaboard and therefore less expensive to move to world markets. But the closeness of even this figure to the others is enough reason for not making a point of a difference which at bottom merely would be technical.

The Australian farmer is shown to be the worst situated in the things he has to buy in the revelation that the fall of those prices has been least for Australia. Connecting this information with the figure for the drop in Australian wheat, we must deduce, if these tables mean anything, that his problem in the 1920-30 decade was the most serious.

The deduction is supported by the political and social record of the Dominion. Extremely high tariffs made onerous the lot of the farmer selling on a falling world market, and the Australian Government, in its last budget, has taken steps to modify the former, with a view to trying to close the scissors in that way, while waiting for world farm prices to improve.

World Wheat Prices At New Low Because Of Bumper Harvests

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Bumper harvests are reported in many of the 35 wheat-growing countries of the Northern Hemisphere which, according to the latest estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, make the total crop larger by 1½ per cent than last year's, or 3,148,000,000 bushels.

Among continental growers the crops differ a great deal in comparison with last year. Canada shows the greatest increase, with a yield which is given as the fourth largest in its history. That of the United States is lower than last year's.

Russia has not come up to expectations. Two years ago its return to the export market was perhaps the supreme factor in the world wheat situation. Last year's harvest, however, was disastrous, and this year the crop will be almost wholly needed to meet the consequent food shortage, wheat experts saying that the export will be halved. Along the Danube the crop is stated to have been a failure.

Where the gains have been greatest is in western Europe. Italy, France, Germany, and Spain have all had enormous harvests, the result of state aid of all descriptions intended to make them self-sufficient. Italy's crop is the largest on record since Premier Mussolini started his ambitious "battle of wheat" 10 years ago.

Other things being equal, planting in the Southern Hemisphere also betokens swollen yields when harvests are completed. Preliminary estimates show an increase of 2,000,000 acres under wheat in the Argentine and an increase of 13,000,000 bushels in the Australian yield.

These facts and prospects, which are duplicated in the case of other farm staples, account for a severe drop in the wheat price, which, beginning last week, has hit all the world markets. When Chicago quotations touched 43¼ cents on Monday, they shattered all records in the 70-year history of the local "pit." Other world markets, where prices move in the same zone with Chicago, responded sympathetically.

At the end of last week Liverpool announced that never before in the last 350 years, or before Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, had the price been so low. Since then British statisticians thumbing over dusty old ledgers, say that the new bottoms are the lowest for all time. From Canada Calgary states that even sawdust is fetching a shade better return than wheat. And from Buenos Aires comes the news that no such prices as were there quoted on Monday, around 40 cents, have been witnessed since the local exchange was opened about three-quarters of a century ago.

ALABAMA KEEPS "BLUE LAWS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A bill proposing repeal of Alabama's so-called Sunday Blue Laws has been defeated in the Alabama Legislature. The measure would have repealed sections of the state law holding any person who plays baseball, football, tennis or golf on Sunday in public place guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50.

French Disarmament Proposal Presented

(Continued from Page 1)

countries, that is, armies of militia with short-term training and equipment designed only for defensive action. Such forces, he maintained, would be totally ineffective for sudden aggressive action.

Regarding these proposals Mr. Wilson declared that if all the European nations could be brought to form their armies of uniform type it would eliminate the greatest obstacle the effectives committee has encountered, namely, the impossibility of comparing armed forces built up and composed on widely different lines.

One Kind of Soldier

Under the proposed plan there would be no question of private armies or a police force fundamentally of military character, as in Germany today. There would be only one kind of soldier and each country would have an army of a size determined by its population and actual defensive needs.

Another proposal of the French plan which was well received in British and American quarters was its intention that colonial troops must be considered apart from home troops. M. Paul-Boncour maintained that such troops, being far away, could not be used for sudden aggression and were only effectual in so far as naval forces assured their transport.

A highly placed British official assured the Monitor correspondent that England would welcome recognition of this fact and American circles agreed it was necessary to take such factors into consideration. Mr. Norman H. Davis, America's principal spokesman in Europe, took a seat in the conference bureau for the first time since July. He expressed the opinion the speech of M. Paul-Boncour would have a beneficial effect on the conference's work.

Combination of Plans

In his opening paragraph M. Paul-Boncour explained he did not claim the plan he was about to propound was strictly French in origin. It was rather the result of proposals made by various national delegations to the Disarmament Conference, and the French had been guided by the consideration these proposals had received in the conference.

All of the arms obviously suited to aggressive warfare, M. Paul-Boncour said, notably airplanes capable of use as bombers, should be placed in a single international force at the disposal of the League of Nations. He indicated this arangement was designed primarily for application to continental European countries. He described his objective as being well summed up in the American proposal to increase defense forces while reducing those capable of offensive action.

Asserting that the League of Nations' first duty in case of aggression would be to guarantee beneficial aid to the state attacked, he explained that such guarantee would spare countries the necessity of amassing large stocks of war supplies for use in case of need.

Touching on the right of supervision to be vested in the permanent disarmament commission, M. Paul-Boncour reasserted French insistence on the commission's right to make investigations on the spot in case of alleged violation of the arms convention. He declared Frence under these conditions, in spite of the reduction already made in its armies, was ready to carry out new reductions. Further details of the French plan are expected to be placed before the bureau next week by the Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot.

RIVER AND HARBOR AWARDS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers, approved yesterday river and harbor improvement contracts totaling $2,369,205.

The Dravo Contracting Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., received a $1,571,925 contract for construction on the Kanawha River of Lock B of the Twin Locks, a power house on river wall of Lock A, and other improvements on the project within the Huntington, W. Va., district. Other contracts included one to the Bridgeport Dredge & Dock Company, Bridgeport, Conn., $20,574, for dredging Mamaroneck Harbor, N. Y.

MANY CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF CONGRESS SURE

Statistics Show 87 Seats Are Already Slated for New Members

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The national election does not come until next week, and yet statistics assembled at Washington show an 87-seat turnover listed already for the Seventy-third Congress. One-third of the 96 senators are up for reëlection.

Of the 32 senators, five incumbents have been defeated for renomination in party primaries, while a vacancy created by the passing of Senator Charles W. Waterman (R) of Colorado, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Walter Walker, a Democrat. A seventh senator is voluntarily retiring.

The five defeated senators are Mr. Samuel M. Shortridge (R.) of California; Mr. Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa, and Mr. John J. Blaine (R.) of Wisconsin, the last two of the insurgent Progressive Republican wing, and Mr. Cameron Morrison of North Carolina and Mr. Edwin S. Broussard of Louisiana, Democrats.

Mr. Harry B. Hawes (D.) of Missouri is the senator who is voluntarily leaving the upper chamber. This means a shift of about 25 per cent in the quota of senators coming up for reelection.

On the House side equally important changes have appeared in the preëlection day casualties. The most important shift was caused by the reapportionment of House seats. At one swoop, 27 seats were taken away from a total of 21 states and redistributed to 11 other states, on the basis of regional shifts in population.

A total of 41 members of the House were defeated for renomination in primary campaigns. In addition to this, seven ambitious House members sought nominations to the Senate. Five of these were successful.

House members securing nominations follow: Mr. Maurice H. Thatcher (R.) of Kentucky; Mr. Augustine Lonergan (D.) of Connecticut; Mr. William H. Dietrich (D.) of Illinois; Mr. John H. Overton (D.) of Louisiana; Mr. Percy H. Stewart (D.) of New Jersey.

The two defeated Representatives who were senatorial aspirants were Mr. Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia and Mr. Joseph Crail (R.) of California.

Among other House vacancies created by preëlection turnovers, were 26 members who either were not candidates or announced their intention to retire, March 4. Beside this there are already some seven vacancies in the House.

FINE IMPOSED FOR POSTERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Fines were imposed in two cases recently in courts in Oxfordshire and Montgomeryshire against individuals who had disfigured the countryside by the use of posters along highways. In both cases court action was taken in this field of lawbreaking for the first time.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Morning Visit to the 'Peace' Front

HAVE you ever read about the Golden Army, imagined by that kindly, Old-World philosopher, Fournier, who lived in the war-ridden eighteenth century? It was a dream army, composed of youths and maidens trained in the arts who marched and maneuvered in his Utopian state, Phalanstère: reclaiming marshes, spanning rivers or reforesting barren mountainsides.

I thought of them the other day when I stood upon a high waste cinder and potheap, outside a modern industrial village. Mean shops and houses of dingy brick, gardenless and stained with smoke, jostled each other without plan or purpose up and down untidy lanes; one man's front door was close against his neighbor's back one. Larger buildings, stores, offices and churches met the eye just as remorselessly where they stood sturdily upon the main street. And yet, behind, were hills of thick moss and heather, with cornfields growing gleamingly up to the point where the heather took control. In front, too, and below was an expanse of open country stretching to the horizon—a bosky champaign that might have served a painter for a landscape in Eden. Whichever way one looked, therefore, was escape: only at hand did earth seem to have been left desecrated and sad.

* * *

I was familiar with the great waste bank: had seen it serve as a background for angry scenes such as form the subject-matter of the third act of Mr. Galsworthy's "Strife." But, today, everything was different. It is true that little knots of dark-faced workless men, caps askew, mufflers knotted tight, stood here and there in aimless mood; but, like myself, they had come out to see what the strange lads and lasses were doing. "Ben Dodd's got two of 'em lodging. Shilling a night they pay," I overheard. "So's our Dick."

The scene was animated, for the sun shone and, scattered up and down the wide hillocky waste, which was already half-leveled, were groups of willing youths valiantly wielding pick, plumb line and shovel, breaking up coal-black banks, marking out paths or trundling barrows of pot shards, peat and clods of earth from one site to another.

To the onlooker the effect was curious: so much animation among the muscular amateur toilers, so much quiescence on the part of those looking on. Apparently the vigorous boys thought nothing of it, however; for they ran lightly down the makeshift paths, tipped their heavy loads and climbed the hill again, as though they had been moving to music. A child or two from the village dug here and there, at their side; a foreman of some eight years old directed the labor of those latter as best he could.

Then, all at once, a whistle sounded, tools were dropped and, wiping off dust and heat, the indefatigable ones strolled up from their strange gardening ground. Reaching a spot on the hilltop where a pile of broken rock had been pitched in a rough circle, they settled themselves somewhat precariously upon the jagged pyramid; much a if they had been human flowers set in a rock garden.

Now, it seemed certain that something interesting was going to happen. So I, too, drew near. Invited, as I had been, to supply foodstuffs to this unique army for peace, I had become part of a camp gathering of the Service Civile International, on its late summer front in North Wales.

Organized twelve years ago by the Swiss engineer, Pierre Cérésole, this group of voluntary workers, the Service Civile International, goes forth year by year on its mission of reconstruction, now to clear away the wreckage of a landslide, now to help a flood-stricken region. The soldiers of this army are fed and sheltered, but they give their services free and pay their way to the "front." Recruits are welcomed on this basis, and the call to service has found eager response in the heart of youth.

Yes, Fournier's vision of a golden army of peace had begun to come true. Boys and girls from far across the world were here banded together, to turn a devastated pit bank into a glorious garden with pools and trees and arbors, with bowling lawns, playing-grounds and flowers; all for the use of disheartened workless fellow men whose countryside had somehow been made the prey of the Goliaths of ugliness and greed in days now gone beyond recall.

* * *

To return to the little gathering which might, with ease, have been reproduced and staged in an ultra-modern play—There was the rock pile with, set high up on a cubical stone, (just as the hero always is, at a New Art theater), a shy boy, his hands laid along his bare knees. It was Eric and all were waiting for his message, for he was to say "good-by." The little crowd, so quiet, was composed of a few young village girls, their arms around one another's necks, a few elderly men, who seemed to have left their trades for a quarter of an hour, and some thirty or forty miners of a rather doleful sort who lengthened out the line.

Gentleness, the conquest of evil by good will, loyalty to God and the courage of one's convictions, these were what the boy had to recommend. His fellows gave him a respectful hearing. As for myself, as he spoke, I could see across the waste one sweet solitary cottage colored soft rose and set about with bushes; the workmanship of two Norwegian girls who had reclaimed its ugliness and that of other cottages, too. And dreamily I felt that, if it is really true that the world visible is only a pattern of the world invisible that man carries within him: then, all this self-sacrifice and unselfish industry, together with the villagers' response in brotherliness and love, must soon be externalized in beauty, grace and light.

Eric spoke only a few short sentences and then his commandant said: "We'll sing if anyone can give the note." That was an easy affair in a village where music is a matter of daily delight. "Calon Lan" ("the pure heart") the song was called. The visitors had it all written down in Welsh in their pocketbooks; and so Pulgis and Joe from far Lithuania, Paul from Spain, Jan from Holland, Derrick and John from New Zealand and Heinrich from Germany; in fact, all the rock pile, joined with the miners and the little girls in that fine four-part singing which is the pride of the Welsh world. Yes, that was it:

"A pure heart and goodness overflowing
Far more lovely are than lovely lily."

* * *

It was all most touching. Looking towards the blue plain, serene and clear after recent rain, as I watched the processions of gorgeous shining clouds move along the horizon, I felt already as if I were walking in the garden-to-be; saw all the ugly houses radiantly colored in pale tones of white and pink and yellow, set round with tiny gardens gay with flowers. Saw, too, men who did not dread leisure as a thing descending like a pall to crush and smother; but, rather, rose up and became craftsmen on their own account, potters and carvers, designers and fashioners of all manner of useful and beautiful things. Women, too, I saw, freed from their heavy looks and shabby attire, working happily at artistic tasks—all free, all industrious and all dressed as beautifully as the phloxes and delphinium and lilies that one day would be growing in their own gardens. Then, suddenly, I remembered the time and ejaculated to Mary, the girl student who sat on the stone next mine, "Oh, dear, my cabbages and beans!" With her to guide me, I soon found the back door of the village institute, in an upper room of which building, this well-organized and healthily hungry voluntary army of peace were fed, four times a day. Cooks and girl soldiers were already busy with lunch, but I was not too late. Indeed I still had time to hear about the dance to be held that night and talk to the friendly boys selling tickets for it. Two of these came down to receive my stores. And one of them, after thanking me for my pains, stood with two fat cabbages in his hands close to my automobile and earnestly remarked: "If you should write anything about us, you'll remember to tell the reason why we are here, won't you? It is for Peace, you know."

To which I answered: "Of course I will remember."

"It's a good life, you know," added his friend, afraid perhaps that in my zeal I might paint them as heroes.

Then with: "Well, good-by, I shall look out for you again next year," I drove away, saying to myself: "Oh brave new world that has such people in it." G. T.

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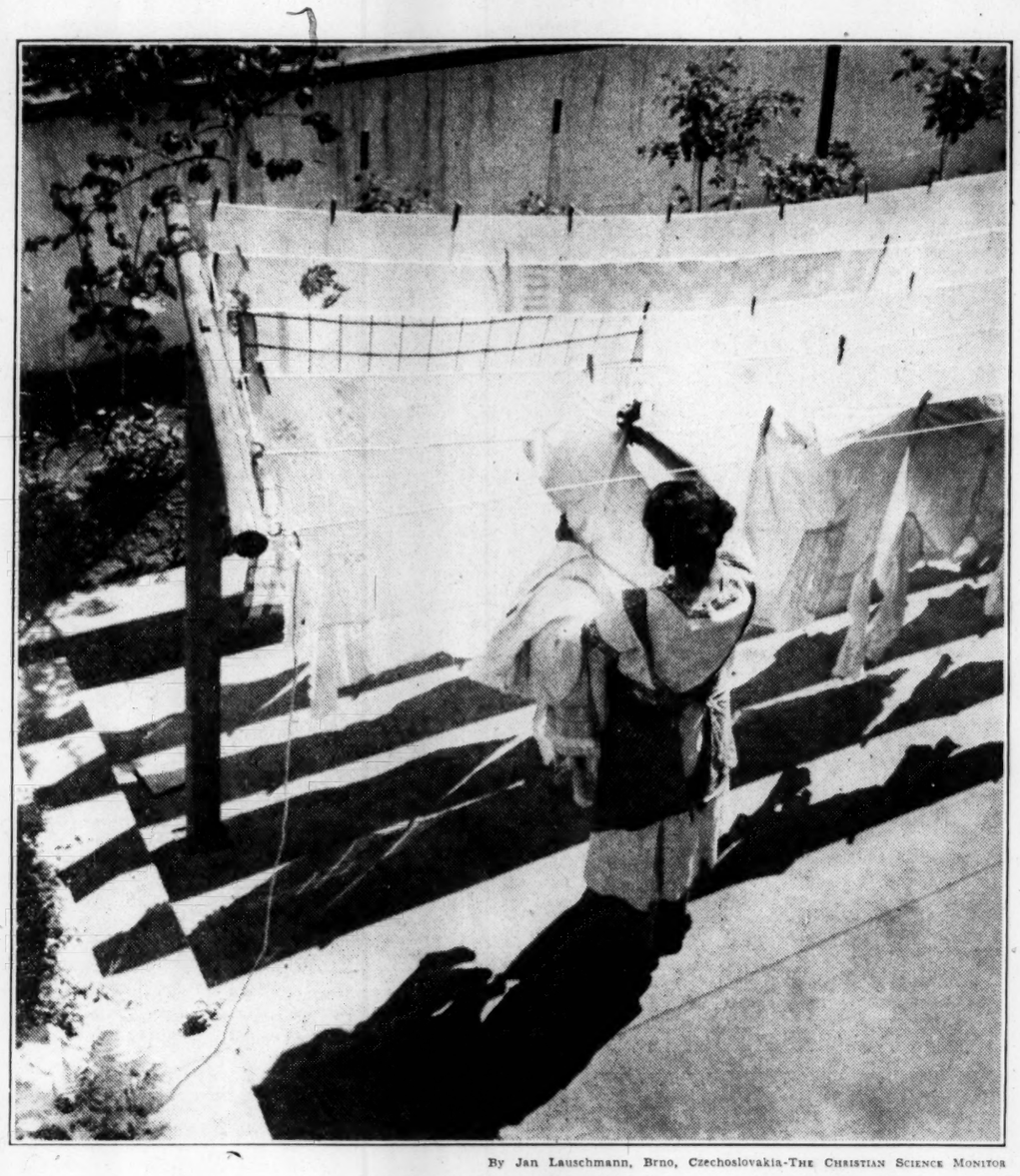

By Jan Lauschmann, Brno, Czechoslovakia-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Linen Blowing in the Wind

Of Mountains

. . . Then I rose up
And swept the dust of planets from my eyes,
And wandered shouting down that shouting hour.
Pausing to pluck a mountain like a flower
That grew against the skies.

All through the night I am aware
Of hills that are not hills
Beyond my window;
I am aware of flight,
High, heavy,
Across the sky.

Mountains—
And over them a crumbling moon,
A snow-flake on fire,
Scattered from their frosty tips.

Stone wings,
So sure of the way! . . .

—I had forgotten the green of trees at dawn, and how
withdrawn are they from day. I had forgotten too
how trees stray in their sleep across deep drowsy
water, until the first breeze ripples them away.—

Along the shore
Are little boats that dream
Of little journeys they will make;
Of journeys made no more.

—Far up the slopes gleam languid patches of mid-
summer snow that never go; dim flocks of snow among
the rocks of a perched mountain meadow.—

Only the mountains are awake,
Guarding the vague low sky;
And a bird for its own song's sake—
And I!

—Only a bird would dare to break the stillness of this
hour; make of the shattered air this cool unbroken
note—O tiny master-tool within the tiny throat!— . . .

—LEONORA SPEYER, in "Fiddler's Farewell."

A Lake of Storied Romance

Callander, June 20th, 1823

To Miss Lucy Edgeworth

"Here we are! I can hardly believe we are really at the place we have so long wished to see: we have really been on Loch Katrine. We were fortunate in the day; it was neither too hot, nor too cold, nor too windy, nor too anything.

"The lake was quite as beautiful as I expected, but that is telling you nothing, as you cannot know how much I expected. Sophy has made some memorandum sketches for home, though we are well aware that neither pen nor pencil can bring before you the reality. William says he does not, however, fear for Killarney, even after our having seen this. Here are no arbutus, but plenty of soft birch, and twinkling aspen, and dark oak. On one side of the lake the wood has been within these few years cut down. Walter Scott sent to offer the proprietor five hundred pounds for the trees on one spot, if he would spare them; but the offer came two days too late; the trees were stripped of their bark before his messenger arrived. To us, who never saw this rock covered with trees, it appeared grand in its bare boldness and in striking contrast to the wooded island opposite. Tell Fanny that, upon the whole, I think Farnham lakes as beautiful as Loch Katrine; as to mere beauty, perhaps superior: but where is the lake of our own, or any other times, that has such delightful power over the imagination by the recollections it raises? As we were rowed along, our boatman, happily our only guide, named to us the points we most wished to see; quietly named them, without being asked, and seemingly with a full belief that he was telling us plain facts without any flowers of speech. 'There's the place on that rock, see yonder, where the king blew his horn.' 'And there's the place where the Lady of the Lake landed.' 'And there is the Silver Strand, where you see the white pebbles in the little bay yonder.'

"He landed us just at the spot where the lady

'From underneath an aged oak,
That slanted from the islet rock,'

shot her little skiff to the silver strand on the opposite side. . . .

"At the inn the mistress of the house lent me a copy of the *Lady of the Lake*, which I took out with me and read while we were going to the lake, and while Sophy was drawing. We saw an eagle hovering, and moreover, Sophy spied some tiny sealarks flitting close to the shore, and making their little, faint cry. Returning, we marked the place where the armed Highlanders started up from the furze-brake before King James, when Roderic Dhu sounded his horn, and we settled which was the spot at

'Clan Alpine's outmost guard'

where Roderic Dhu's safe conduct ceased, and where the king and he had their combat."—From "Maria Edgeworth: Chosen Letters," by F. V. BARRY.

"Certaines marches bien solides"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CELUI qui étudie sérieusement les Ecritures doit sans doute être frappé du contraste que présentent l'inconstance des mortels et la fidélité absolue de Dieu. Saint Paul attire notre attention sur ce fait dans une de ses épitres, lorsqu'après avoir énuméré quelques-unes des infidélités dont les enfants d'Israël s'étaient rendus coupables, il affirme en termes positifs la constance de Dieu. Voici ses paroles: "Dieu est fidèle, qui ne permettra point que vous soyez tentés au delà de vos forces; mais avec la tentation il vous en donnera aussi l'issue."

Quel réconfort, quelle force tous peuvent trouver en abondance dans cette affirmation! Car ceux mêmes qui s'efforcent sincèrement de vivre selon les commandements de Christ Jésus sont parfois cruellement tentés de croire que le péché, la maladie, le dénuement ou la discorde qui se dressent devant eux sont des fardeaux réels; et comme le pèlerin dont parle "Le Voyage du Chrétien," ils tombent peut-être dans le "Bourbier du Désespoir," et s'y débattent sans comprendre où ils doivent chercher le secours. Les tentations qui accompagnent la croyance à la vie matérielle n'ont pas changé depuis l'époque où Bunyan conçut l'allégorie qui dépeint le combat de "Chrétien" contre le mal, combat dont tous devront tôt ou tard sortir vainqueurs. Si profond et si traitre que soit en apparence le bourbier des maux mortels, nous ne devrions jamais être accablés, car il y a une "issue," comme l'affirme saint Paul. De plus, cette issue est aussi près de nous, qu'elle l'était de "Chrétien;" car nous apprenons qu'il y avait "certaines marches bien solides, placées au milieu même de ce Bourbier," grâce auxquelles on pouvait heureusement sortir de la fange et se retrouver sur terre ferme. Dans l'allégorie en question, ces marches sont appelées "les Promesses."

Pour qui veut avancer, un pas succède à l'autre; et Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, se rendit compte que le voyage du pèlerin sortant du bourbier de la fausse croyance pour parvenir à la réalisation de la santé et de l'harmonie s'accomplirait de la même manière. Elle écrit à la page 444 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Pas à pas ceux qui se confient en Lui trouveront que 'Dieu est pour nous un refuge et une force, un secours dans les détresses, et Il est fort aisé à trouver.'" Ceux qui se débattent dans la croyance qu'il existe un pouvoir opposé à Dieu et que l'homme peut être pécheur, malade, pauvre et affligé, doivent donc commencer par mettre leur confiance en Dieu. Ce premier pas consiste à se tourner humblement vers Lui dans un esprit de prière, avec la confiance joyeuse et assurée d'un petit enfant qui, la main dans celle de son père, se laisserait conduire à travers un terrain marécageux. L'enfant règlerait ses pas sur ceux de son guide; et parce qu'il a confiance dans la sagesse et l'amour de son père, le marécage ne lui paraitrait ni dangereux ni effrayant.

Ayant fait ce premier pas, nous constaterons que ceux qui suivent vont tous dans la même direction; car il nous faut avancer "pas à pas," prenant comme point de départ la confiance en Dieu et parvenant finalement au point où, dans notre grand désir de compter sur Lui seul, nous serons prêts à abandonner tous les autres appuis. Cette attitude confiante nous permet d'avancer vers la compréhension spirituelle et parfaite de nos rapports avec Dieu, de notre union indissoluble avec le créateur. Nous pouvons ainsi déposer le fardeau des fausses croyances qui prétendent nous séparer du sens d'harmonie et de domination auquel nous avons droit; or c'était ce fardeau qui retenait "Chrétien" dans la fange où il se débattait.

A la page 336 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Dieu est l'Entendement-Père, et l'homme est le rejeton spirituel de Dieu." Cet Entendement infini est la source de toute bonté, de toute intelligence, de toute sagesse et de tout pouvoir; et l'homme est créé selon le caractère et la nature de son divin "Entendement-Père." Cet Entendement est aussi l'Amour éternellement fidèle, qui maintient à jamais l'homme, sa propre image spirituelle, au-dessus et au-delà des fausses croyances de péché, de maladie, de peine et de discordance. Les mortels paraissent peut-être connaitre par expérience ces inharmonies, mais l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu n'exprime rien qui soit dissemblable à son Père-Mère; en réalité, cet homme est la réflexion parfaite de l'Amour divin, exprimant l'intelligence, la bonté, la sagesse et la puissance. Il a conscience d'être pur, saint, vigilant, intègre et libre.

Si nous admettons ces grands faits et que nous nous tournions toujours davantage vers Dieu, "l'Entendement-Père," acceptant humblement et utilisant avec courage les qualités spirituelles qui sont la substance de Ses enfants, nous pourrons traverser le bourbier des peines mortelles sur les "marches bien solides" de la compréhension spirituelle. La croyance mortelle prétend parfois nous cacher ces marches; mais si nous sommes tentés de croire que nous ne voyons plus le chemin, rappelons-nous que les bonnes marches étaient placées dans le "Bourbier du Désespoir" "par les soins du Législateur." Notre Législateur est l'Entendement infini, Celui qui est ferme, fidèle et constant; et l'homme possède par réflexion divine l'intelligence spirituelle de Dieu. Ayons donc recours à la Bible et aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne; hâtons-nous de chercher ces bonnes marches, et nous verrons qu'elles nous conduisent dans des sphères plus vastes et plus hautes et nous permettent de démontrer graduellement la perfection que Christ Jésus révéla comme étant la norme des fils de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Silence

Silence is so fragile;
But the whip of a feather
Against the wall of air, will
Shatter it to irreparable bits.—
Silence is so costly:
Even man, the merchant speculator,
Cannot trade for the control of
One such unalloyed moment.

—GEE KAYE, in "The Gypsy."

"Good and substantial steps"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS study of the Scriptures there is one fact which must ever strike the earnest student, namely, the inconstancy of mortals and the absolute faithfulness of God. St. Paul draws attention to this fact in the tenth chapter of I Corinthians, where, after enumerating some of the inconstancies of the children of Israel, he makes a positive assertion as to the faithfulness of God. He writes, "But God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape."

What a wealth of comfort and strength all may find in this statement, for even those who are earnestly endeavoring to live in accordance with the commands of Christ Jesus sometimes find themselves sorely tempted to believe real the burden of sin, sickness, lack, and discord with which they are confronted; and like "Christian" in "The Pilgrim's Progress" they may find themselves plunged into a "Slough of Dispond," not knowing in which direction to look for help. The temptations which accompany the belief of material living have not changed since Bunyan conceived his allegory of "Christian's" warfare against evil, a warfare from which all must sooner or later emerge triumphant. However deep and treacherous the slough of mortal ills may appear to be, we need never be overwhelmed; for, as St. Paul asserts, there is "a way to escape." This way, moreover, is close at hand, just as it was in the experience of "Christian," for we are told there were "certain good and substantial steps, placed even through the very midst of this Slough," a safe path, a way of escape leading out of the mire to good and solid ground. In the allegory these steps are called "the Promises."

Steps are taken one at a time, and Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, realized that the pilgrim's journey from the mire of false belief to the realization of health and harmony would be accomplished in this manner. On page 444 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "Step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.'" The first step, then, for those struggling in the belief that there is a power opposed to God, and that man may be sinning, sick, sorrowful, and needy, is to trust God. This means to turn humbly and prayerfully to Him with the joyous, unquestioning trust a little child would show when being led through a marshy place with his hand clasped in that of his father. The child would take each step in accord with that of his father, and because of his confidence in his father's love and wisdom the bog would not appear to him dangerous or terrifying.

Having taken this first step, we shall find that those which follow are all in the same direction, for "step by step" we must advance from trust in God to the point where we are ready and eager to abandon all other trusts, and to place reliance upon Him alone. With this reliant attitude we advance towards the perfect spiritual understanding of our relationship to Him, which binds us inseparably to our Maker. Thus can we lay off the burden of false beliefs which claim to separate us from our rightful sense of harmony and dominion, that burden which kept "Christian" floundering in the mire.

On page 336 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written, "God is the parent Mind, and man is God's spiritual offspring." This infinite Mind is the source of all goodness, intelligence, wisdom, and power, and man is created after the nature and character of his divine "parent Mind." This Mind is also Love, eternally faithful and invariably holding man, its own spiritual image, forever above and beyond the mistaken belief of sin, sickness, sorrow, and discord. Mortals may seem to experience these inharmonies, but man in God's likeness expresses nothing unlike his Father-Mother; he is, in fact, the perfect reflection of divine Love, expressing intelligence, goodness, wisdom, and power. He is conscious of pure, holy, alert, upright, and free.

Admitting these grand facts, and turning ever more insistently to God, "the parent Mind," humbly accepting and boldly utilizing the spiritual qualities which are the substance of Mind's offspring, we shall find ourselves walking through the slough of mortal ills on the "good and substantial steps" of spiritual understanding. Mortal belief may at times claim to hide these steps from our view; but, however great the temptation may be to believe that we cannot see the way, let us remember that in the "Slough of Dispond" the good steps were put there "by the direction of the Law-giver." Our Lawgiver is infinite Mind, the firm, faithful, steadfast One, and man possesses the spiritual understanding of Him by divine reflection. Let us, then, turn to the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science and hasten to search for these good steps, and we shall find them leading us outward and upward, ever nearer to the demonstration of that perfection which Christ Jesus revealed as the standard of the sons of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

The Novelist's Faculty of Invention

Fiction is digested experience, and a great novel is the reflection of a great man's sense of the world and of the people in it. It might seem from this to be a matter of indifference whether he conveys this discursively by trumpeting it through mouthpiece-characters and interpolated comment, or by presenting his sense of life pictorially and dramatically, making the characters and story the vehicle for expressing his profoundest reactions to experience. And in a sense it is indifferent. Only, if it is natural to a writer to express himself discursively, he had better think twenty times before using the novel as his vehicle. If discursive writing is his bent, then, whatever kind of writer he is, he is certainly not a novelist; and however beautiful, elegant, acute or timely his commentary, epigrams and discussions may be, the people in his book will go the way of all waxwork.

Carlyle could draw a portrait in a few sentences, even if it were only that of a man who had sat opposite him in a railway carriage or of someone he had read about, so that we now not only see that man (how tamely inexpressive seem engravings and photographs beside the text!), but are brought into touch with the very core of his being—at least as it was conceived by Carlyle himself. In addition to this unrivalled gift for vivid static presentment, he had also the power of revealing the dramatic clash of temperaments and aims, the incongruity between a man and his casual surroundings, and above all, everywhere and at all times, the novelist's sense of the inexhaustible picturesqueness and significance of detail. Carlyle could make the cut of a man's coat or the colour of his shoe-heels seem profoundly symbolic. He could orchestrate the passions magnificently. Yet fiction was not his medium and he knew it. . . .

Ruskin required a work of art, a castle, a cloud, a mountain, a tree, to release his imagination. . . . And in discoursing he would show so vivid an apprehension of the honourable merchant, of the artist's intense experiences, of the noble gentleman, of the dignified mechanic, of the contented cottager, and also of the opposites of all these types, that it would seem he must have been able, had he chosen, to project them as living figures in a novel, expressing his vision of the world. But, like Carlyle, he could not invent.

Invention: that is the master quality of the novelist. A great novel, as I have said, is the reflection of a great man's experience of life; but it cannot be conveyed in the form of a novel unless the writer has this specific faculty of invention. He must be able to devise a constant flow of incidents which will exhibit his characters. This may seem a commonplace, but it is one usually overlooked by reviewers and entirely forgotten by many intelligent authors who take to novel-writing. . . . Reviewers and critics are seldom people with a talent for invention; on the other hand, they are usually appreciative of literary ability and cleverness. Consequently they overvalue those qualities to the prejudice of the story-teller's specific faculty, and they do not even discuss stories which exhibit that faculty, if those stories do not contain fine phrases or arresting comments.—DESMOND MACCARTHY, in "Criticism."

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Typical Danish Dishes

Smorbrod—Sandwiches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

UPON entering a Danish restaurant one is provided with a long slip of paper on which is printed a list of different kinds of sandwiches. These are not sandwiches as the American knows them, but a thinly cut slice of bread, spread, quite up to the crust, with butter. Three columns are on the list, which represent three shades of bread, the darkest, the famous Danish rye bread; the middle, a medium grade; the last "fransk" or white bread. On these are placed a large variety of meat, sausage, salad, ham, cheese, fish, pâté, eggs and vegetables. The Danes seem to be adept at putting together appetizing and interesting edibles. There are certain rules maintained throughout Smorbrod with meat is decorated with slices of cucumber, horseradish or lettuce, with a little mayonnaise. Roast fowl, with cooked prunes, and beaten butter (rort—set over steam and beaten). Salt meats with butter only. Fish, with shelled shrimps, fish jelly or capers. Pâté, with slices of cucumber or lemon. Caviar, with butter and lemon. The slices of bread are about 2½ by 4 inches in size.

Smorbrod With Shrimps

Lay shrimps (shelled) on very thinly cut (¼ inch) white bread, tails laid toward center. Put mayonnaise dressing in center, strewn with finely cut or chopped lettuce.

Smorbrod With Herring

Bone the herring or kipper. Chop hard boiled egg, yolk and white separate. Lay a strip of herring, one of yolk, and one of white of egg across the bread and butter.

Smorbrod With Carrot

Cooked cold carrot laid on bread and butter. Decorate with boiled green peas and beaten butter, or a bouquet of cauliflower, set in butter.

Smorbrod With Potato or Celery

Thinly cut cold potato or cold celery. Decorate with beaten butter and chopped radishes.

Smorbrod With Tomato and Onion

Brown thinly cut onions on pan, in butter. When cold, cut slices of tomato. Place on bread and butter and chop onion over in center of tomato.

Smorbrod With Apple and Cranberry

Thin slices of cooked apple on toasted bread. Decorate with cranberry jelly or stewed cranberries, well drained.

Smorbrod With Tomato and Cheese

Tomato in slices with grated cheese in center of each slice.

Smorbrod With Salad

A salad made of finely chopped (¼ inch) cold potato, beetroot, celery, carrot, apple and cucumber mixed with mayonnaise dressing. This is known as Italian salad.

When a dish of smorbrod arrives, it resembles a patchwork of color. A knife and fork is provided for each guest.

Dessert Dishes

Æbler Kager
(Apple Cake)

Pare and core
2 lbs. cooking apples, boil with
½ lemon rind in
½ pint water to purée. Beat well and strain. Have ready
½ lb. well-dried white bread crumbs (dried in oven till light brown). To these add
¾ lb. butter or margarine and
¾ lb. sugar (or according to acidity of apples). Place crumbs, butter and sugar in a warm pan, in order to melt butter, and when cold divide into three portions. Place one in bottom of glass dish, with layer of apple purée, then a second layer of crumbs, and so on till dish is full, finishing with crumbs. If required to be decorated
½ pint of whipped cream may be added on top, decorated with pieces of red currant jelly or strawberry jam. The whole may be built up upon a flat glass dish or plate, in the form of a layer cake, the cream placed on sides as well as top, with same decoration in form of a flower or star. This recipe serves six persons.

Æblergrod
(Apple Gruel or Porridge)

Pare and core
3 lbs. apples. Boil with half a lemon rind and
1½ pints water to purée. Add
¼ lb. sugar. Mix
3 tablespoons corn flour, rice or potato flour with a little water. Add to purée and stir over gas till thick. When slightly cold pour into a glass dish and set aside. (This should be made several hours before serving.) Serve with cold milk, or cream and sugar. A hot custard sauce is used in winter. This recipe serves six persons.

Æbler Suppe
(Apple Soup)

Pare and core
2 lbs. apples. Boil in water, sufficient to cover, to a purée with half lemon rind. Mix
3 tablespoons of corn flour, rice or potato flour in water. Add to purée with
2½ quarts of hot water. Boil till thick. Whip
4 yolks of eggs with
½ lb. sugar till white. Add gradually to soup, one spoonful at a time. If added all at once the eggs will curdle. Heat slowly and serve with
Stewed or canned plums, well drained, and whipped cream. This is a well-known Danish sweet soup. The recipe serves six persons.

The Recipes
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

All communications regarding the recipes on these pages, and all cookery material submitted for publication should be sent directly to The Christian Science Monitor. With regard to such communications and material it is advisable that the editors of the Women's Department themselves make for readers of the page any necessary contacts with Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

In submitting recipes for publication, please present them in the form used on the page. Note that the directions for mixing and cooking are given along with the ingredients and not at the end, and that baking temperature is given in degrees Fahrenheit. Please tell, also, how many servings the recipe will provide. THE EDITORS.

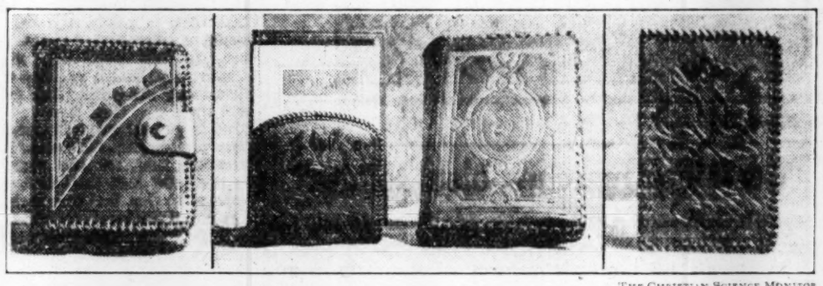
Leathercraft for the Amateur

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR tools, the amateur in leather work will need a tracer, a modeler, a fid, a punch and mallet, a board and glass, a ruler and a very sharp knife or scissors. A snap-button outfit and background tools are desirable but not absolutely necessary.

Russian calf is the most used of the leathers for handcraft. It is procurable in the natural skin and in a variety of colors and it tools nicely. Steerhide also tools well and is good for those articles which look and wear better in a heavy hide.

Before starting to work on the leather, make or purchase an exact paper pattern. Place the pattern on the leather and trace around the edge with the tracing tool. Cut the leather with scissors or with a knife, pressing against a board. Plan which surfaces are to be tooled and choose a suitable design. Do not have the design come nearer to the edge than one-fourth of an inch. The design should be on some kind of tracing paper.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Four Designs That Will Suggest Possibilities to the Amateur Worker in Leather.

Wet the piece of leather by patting with a wet sponge on the wrong side. The leather should be evenly wet and just enough to be workable, but not so much that water oozes up when you press with the tool. Place the tracing of the design on the right side of the wet leather, taking care that it is in correct position. If the tracing paper is larger than the piece of leather, it can be folded under, thus holding the design firmly in place without the need of thumb tacks. Work on a board of very hard wood or on a piece of glass with passe-partout edges.

Now go over the design with the tracing tool. It is not necessary to bear down hard for this tracing. Do not trace any lines twice. After the entire design has been traced, remove the design sheet and tool the design into the leather. First go over each line with the small end of the modeling tool, pressing down hard now and taking care to true up any irregular portions of the design. Use a ruler for straight lines. Always work toward corners.

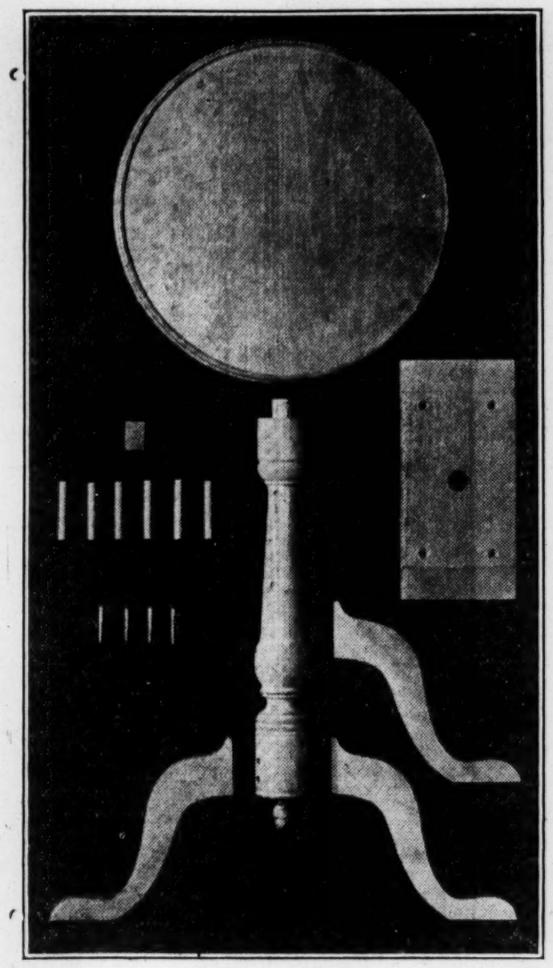
After the outlines have been thoroughly tooled down, the portions which are to be treated as background are to be considered. Not all designs will need background treatment, but most designs are made more interesting if portions are treated as backgrounds, thus giving other portions a raised appearance. One method to accomplish this is to flatten the background portion. To do this, press down with the broad end of the modeling tool, working the edges first and then the remaining surface. As the leather dries the background can be worked into a harder and shinier surface by working the tool with a circular motion. Another effective method is to give the background a pebbly surface. A tool with several blunt facets is the best for making an evenly pebbled surface, but a fairly satisfactory background can be made by pressing with any blunted point.

If the design is to be colored it is done after the leather has dried from the tooling. Even if the article is not to be colored, any edges which will show in the finished product should be dyed to match the leather. Liquid batik dyes are quite satisfactory both for the coloring and for dyeing the edges. Articles which are to be hand colored should be made from a natural hide since the commercially dyed hide will not take another color.

If the article which is being made requires a lining, this is the next step. Use as thin a lining leather as you can find. Have the lining leather slightly larger than the piece to be lined. Cover the surfaces of the backs of both pieces with rubber cement. Beginning at one side, press down the lining upon the article, rubbing out all air bubbles until the lining is firmly in place. Cut the edges of the lining to match the outside.

The article is now ready for punching and lacing. The lacing most used is made of goat skin 3-32 of an inch wide. The holes for this width lace should be an eighth of an inch in diameter. Plan the number and placing of holes on the paper pattern first. Punch out the holes in the pattern. Place the pattern on the leather and indicate where holes are to be punched by pressing through the holes on the pattern. Remove the pattern and punch the holes in the leather. Whenever possible, begin lacing at a point where there are two thicknesses of leather so that the end of the lace may be tucked in between the two pieces. It can be held firmly in place with a drop of cement. The simplest stitch is the over and over stitch, but the buttonhole or loop stitches have the advantage of covering the entire edge as well as being more decorative. The lace should be pulled firmly but gently. A rawhide or calfskin lace would be more appropriate on heavy articles. Larger holes are punched for the heavier laces.

The appearance of the finished article may be improved by waxing. Any good floor wax rubbed in with the palm of the hand preserves the leather and keeps it from being easily scratched.



By Stadler, New York-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Table Offered to the Amateur Craftsman in Well-Constructed Parts Ready to Be Put Together and Finished.

Furniture Finished at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INGENIOUS idea has been developed by a firm which prepares the parts for various simple pieces of furniture—particularly little tables—and then offers them to the amateur to put together and to finish. The materials and type of construction are the best, and the designs make use of favorite period forms. Owing to the fact that the parts are cut in large quantities, they are sold at moderate prices, as is also the accompanying kit, which contains all the necessary tools, trimmings and finishing compounds.

The instruction sheets which are sent with each model are clearly written and illustrated with working diagrams. The method of applying to the wood the first two coats, called the stain coat and the seal coat, has been simplified by the use of pads of cheesecloth. The final coat, however—the gloss—must be applied with a brush.

This enterprise gives clever hands an opportunity for interesting work which adds to the atmosphere of a home an individuality that endears it alike to its occupants and to its visitors.

'And Move No More'

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE I have read that one of the Pilgrim fathers, in giving the reasons for the long voyage to a new country, and the courage with which all hardships were endured and conquered, said that first of all was the deep desire on the part of the members of the little band to establish homes where they could live peaceably "and move no more."

That phrase "and move no more" has remained in my thoughts; it seems to me to sum up many of the longings and hopes identified with home ownership; to say, in four short words, what has been said with less force and meaning in long essays, articles and even volumes. There is a ring of purpose and a sense of stability in them that rests and satisfies.

The president of a large building and loan association at one time decided that he would try to be more than a financial figurehead in his organization. He wished to meet, personally, as many as he could of the people who came to the firm asking for assistance in buying or building a home, and so he requested the clerks to make appointments for him to have interviews with as many of the customers as possible.

* * *

One of the first questions which this president asked the people with whom he talked was why they wished to own a home. To his surprise very few of them said anything about the financial side of home ownership. Several, to be sure, said that they knew that they could never hope to realize any financial return from rent receipts. Some voiced the wish to enjoy the pride of ownership, but more than any other reasons given were those summed up in the Pilgrim father's four words, "and move no more."

Such remarks as these he heard frequently: "I love to work with the soil; to have flowers and a few vegetables. I have made a fine garden in the back yard of the place where we have been living, and now circumstances have made it seem desirable for us to move. I want to own the next garden in which I work." Again men were thinking of their children and their right to a permanent home, and they said something like this: "I want my children to take pride in their home, their town and its affairs. I want them to become useful citizens with a sense of responsibility for the welfare of their town and later their country. The best way that I know to accomplish this is to bring them up in a home that they may help to maintain, and a yard in which they may work and play."

* * *

President Hoover has said, "A family that owns its home takes a pride in it, maintains it better, gets more pleasure out of it, and has a more wholesome, healthful, and happy atmosphere in which to bring up children. The home owner has a constructive aim in life. He works harder outside his home; he spends his leisure more profitably; and he and his family live a finer life and enjoy more of the comforts and cultivating influences of our modern civilization. . . . Above all, the love of home is one of the finest instincts and the greatest inspiration of our people."

In his poem, "It Ought to Be Fine," Strickland Gillilan has sounded the keynote to the sort of pride that makes a community of "owned" homes a happy and attractive community:

A garden, a perfect mosaic deep green
'Gainst the blackest of loam,
Spread out near a little log cabin—
Obscure but immaculate home.
I paused to admire, who could help it?
The weedless expanse near the door,
Where, pleased with my pleasured inspection
Stood a mammy of years that are yore.
"A beautiful garden," I ventured.
She cupped a brown hand to her ear,
"Fine garden," I shouted. "Oh shoiy,
It ought to be fine, I live here."

I went on my way with a sermon,
As great as I ever had heard,
The highest paid preacher existent
Could never have added a word.

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Kalamazoo, Michigan

IVORY SOAP NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN 17 YEARS! USE IT FOR FACE · BATH · NICE CLOTHES · DISHES

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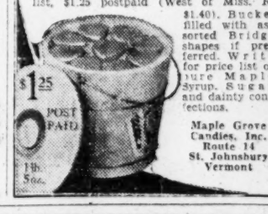
The famed maple flavor is glorified in this deliciously smooth and tasty confection, mailed fresh daily from the heart of maple land. 1 lb. 5 oz. net in a daintily packed "Sap Bucket" of natural wood. Chock-full of gift atmosphere . . . unique in flavor and looks.

GIFT Sap Bucket

Just the right touch for those "remembrance" names on your list. Novel for bridge candy or prizes. We mail to your list, $1.25 postpaid (West of Miss. R. $1.40). Bucket filled with assorted Bridge shapes if preferred. Write for price list of pure Maple Syrup, Sugar and dainty confections.



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Benne Brittle — Peach Leather Combination Box, $1.00, Postpaid

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CRISS-CROSS CRANBERRY PIE. Real masculine satisfaction in every mouthful. Easy to make this way —

Pie Crust
4 cups Eatmor Cranberries
1½ to 2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon melted butter
2 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons water
¾ teaspoon salt

Line a pie plate with pie crust. Chop cranberries; mix with other ingredients; and fill pastry shell with this mixture. Place strips of pie crust over the top and bake in a moderate oven 25 to 35 minutes.

We will gladly mail to you free our new Eatmor Cranberry recipe book.

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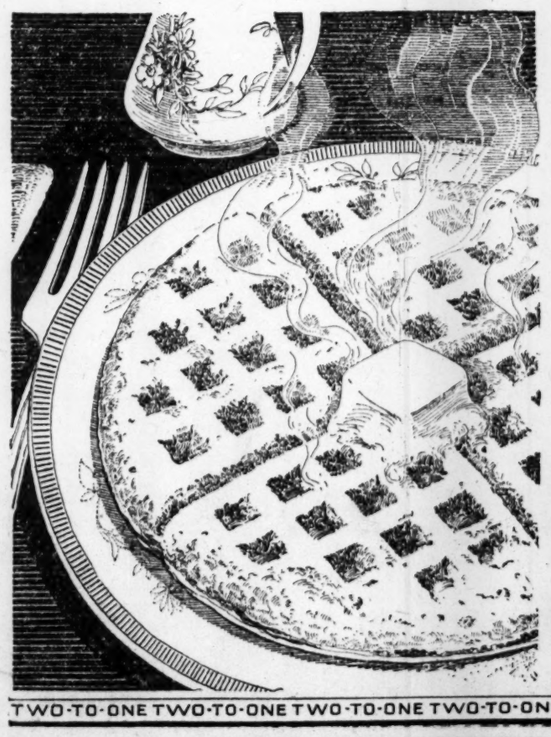
PEQUOT sheets have a way of outwearing even the extra service you'd expect of them. That's money saved. And all through this long life, Pequots are smoother, softer, more inviting. No wonder they're the most popular in America! Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE

There's only one way to make WAFFLES and WHEAT CAKES this good!



...the batter must do two-thirds of its rising before it goes on the griddle or in the waffle iron.....

BATTER that rises two-thirds in the mixing goes on the griddle or in the waffle iron creamy—light and smooth. Thousands of tiny bubbles that keep it fluffed up enable it to bake thoroughly and evenly.

The resulting cakes and waffles have a perfection of texture and an appetizing lightness which cannot be achieved by any other proportion of leavening. Use Rumford, the guaranteed two-to-one leavener in your waffle and wheat cake recipes.

Even if your recipes involve the use of an already-prepared flour, add at least a teaspoon of Rumford for every two cups.

You'll be absolutely amazed at the difference. (It's the rising in the mixing that does the trick as nothing else can do it!)

S 11-430

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER
THE RUMFORD COMPANY, *Executive Offices*, RUMFORD, R. I.

TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE

Food-Drink Praised By Monitor Readers

Almost twice as nourishing as plain milk

Children love it, mothers say

A FOOD-DRINK that looks and tastes like a soda-fountain treat is making a big "hit" with mothers. For this drink (which is prepared by mixing a powdered concentrate with milk) is almost twice as nourishing as milk alone.

Because it is so delicious and nourishing—and because it lives up to established principles in every way—this drink is now being widely used in homes where this newspaper is read. Mothers are not only giving it to their children regularly, they are drinking it themselves and serving it to their guests.

Apparently grown-ups enjoy this drink—which is called Cocomalt—as much a youngsters. It is rich and creamy, with a chocolate-like flavor. It solves the problem of what to serve the unexpected visitor; for it can be prepared in a jiffy — is wonderfully tempting — and is far more substantial than the usual type of beverage.

Adds 70% more nourishment (food-energy) to milk

By actual laboratory analysis, Cocomalt adds 70% more food-energy to milk. Every glass a child drinks is equal to almost two glasses of plain milk. This provides extra food elements valuable to the child's growth and development.

And the significant thing is that children drink Cocomalt eagerly. Even youngsters who dislike plain milk—who run at the very sight of it—are won over instantly by Cocomalt's delicious chocolate flavor. As a result, they drink far more milk in this form than they ever would the old way.

Served hot or cold

Cocomalt comes in powder form. You just mix it with milk, hot or cold, and it's ready to serve. Everybody is captivated by the very first taste—try it on your family and see!

High as it is in food value, Cocomalt is surprisingly low in cost. It is sold at leading grocers everywhere—in ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb. cans. The 5-lb can for family use is especially economical.

Special Trial Offer

Many readers of this newspaper are already using Cocomalt regularly. Those not yet acquainted with this delicious, nourishing food-drink may secure a generous trial-size can.

Just send your name and address along with 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to the makers of Cocomalt.

The trial can of Cocomalt will go forward to you at once—enough for the whole family to try and enjoy.

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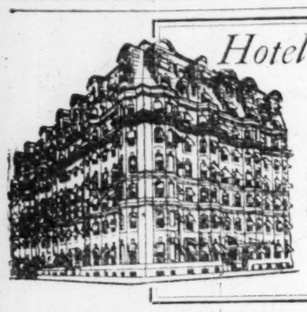

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One person $3.00 a day and up
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, *Manager*

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Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces, spacious closets, for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
5 minutes' walk to the Christian Science church.
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WILLIAM N. DAVIS, Manager
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Washingtons Vie For Distinction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Ga.—Not content with claiming to have been the first State that officially defied the authority of King George and Great Britain through the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, North Carolina is now trying to claim the honor of having the first town in the United States named for George Washington. Georgia, and especially this little town in Wilkes County, feels this assertion keenly, as it has until recently claimed without challenge this distinction. It felt so keenly about the claim of the rival for this honor that it sent Mr. Earle Norman, a local attorney, to Washington, N. C., to try to clear the title of the Georgia Washington to the distinction of having been the initial Washington in the United States.

The investigation of Mr. Norman reveals that Washington, N. C., is truly the first town named for "The Father of his Country," but was not incorporated until 1782, while the records show that Washington, Ga., was incorporated in 1780. Accordingly, the claim of Washington, N. C., to the honor is based on the fact that it was the first city in the United States to be called Washington, while the claim of Washington, Ga., will rest on the fact that it is the first city in the Union to be officially incorporated under the name of Washington.

Stories of stamp cancellation requests caused the North Carolina Washington to renew promptly its challenge, and again the Georgia Washington demanded the proof. Correspondents replied: "Although the town (North Carolina) was founded in 1772, it was some time in '75 or '76 that the city was named after George Washington. Documents show the town to have been named Washington not later than October 1, 1776." The "proof" was considered too indefinite to be impressive, particularly so since the North Carolinians had recently said that their city was not named for George Washington at all; but that an Indian squaw was seated by the river washing her small son, Tom, when sailors passing in a small sloop called out, asking the name of the place. The squaw, misunderstanding the query, answered back "Washing Tom."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Katherine Martin Hand, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leslie T. Hand, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. C. MacCuish, Rego Park, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. L. B. Hall, Rego Park, L. I., N. Y.
Grace J. Coulton, Cleveland, Ohio.
Genevieve King, San Francisco, Calif.
Helen C. Scovil, Saint John, N. B.
Grace M. Estey, Saint John, N. B.
Mrs. Annie N. Gardner, Providence, R. I.
Henry N. Gardner, Providence, R. I.
Donald H. Gardner, Providence, R. I.
Isadora Kinney, Providence, R. I.
Alice Kinney, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. V. W. McKinnon, Tampa, Fla.
Jean Oliver, New York, N. Y.

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BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Cafeteria Restaurant
Rooms with running water $2 up
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Five minutes from The Mother Church

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Send for brochure with complete description.

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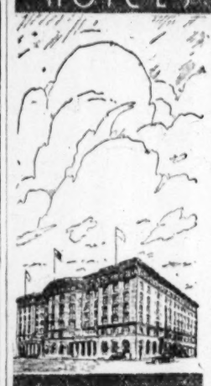
Single Bedrooms from $2.00
Single Bedrooms with private bath and toilet $2.76
Breakfast, luncheon and dinner a la carte.

New York City

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION



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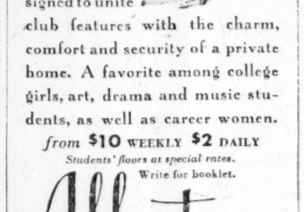

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$3 Daily single room with bath $17 Weekly single room with bath

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Open air roof decks for guests.
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RATES MOST REASONABLE

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Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel . . . friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come . . . we'll make you happy.
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Opening November 15th
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1932

STOCKS PUSH FORWARD WITH RAILS STRONG

General Improvement Is Noted Throughout the Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Bears found themselves down a blind alley in today's stock market, and prices rebounded smartly as they retraced their steps.

The almost complete cessation of selling in the previous session left the short interest a little uncertain, and as wheat developed a better tone today, bears found the market strongly against them. Prices surged up easily, with trading still in small volume. Gains of 2 to more than 4 points were numerous. The rails were strong.

Covering shorts found supplies of stocks light, and appreciated substantially, although trading remained quiet.

Net gains of 3 to 4 points were shown in the late dealings by such issues as American Telephone, Allied Chemical, American Can, Santa Fe and Consolidated Gas.

Union Pacific was up 5. Gains of 1 to 2 points were general.

Transactions approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Retreat of the Shorts

Brokerage quarters found many explanations for the brisk upswing, but most agreed that it reflected a retreat by an uneasy short interest.

After the market had been hammered down to the resistance levels established on Oct. 10, it showed no sign of breaking through, which in itself prompted covering. Also, brokers said, there were evidently many shorts, as well as longs, who desired to lighten their commitments until after election.

The farm implements quickly reflected a better tone in the wheat market. Rails were evidently influenced by gossip in brokerage quarters over the prospect of constructive developments from the work of the Coolidge committee.

The tenor of mercantile reviews was mixed. Dun's said the "undercurrent of business revival is becoming stronger each week, and increases which were believed to be merely seasonal now give evidence of being permanent achievements in a definite forward movement." On the other hand, Bradstreet's said, "From all quarters come reports of the virtual cessation of business in the suspense preceding a major political decision."

Call money renewed at 1 per cent.

Seasonal factors influenced the weekly Reserve System statements. Money circulation expanded $32,000,000, the largest rise in some time although it was not abnormal, being in fact, smaller than the rise that occurred in the corresponding week of the last three years.

The gain in gold reserves was less than has been taking place in recent weeks, and this, combined with the circulation increase, brought a reduction of $28,000,000 in member banks' reserve balances and a gain of $4,000,000 in their borrowings or discounts. New York City banks jumbled their loans and investments $16,000,000.

Sterling cables opened half a cent lower at $3.29¼.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market showed some signs of recovery today, but most traders and investors restrained their enthusiasm, and the volume of transactions was still far below normal.

News of interest to security holders was not of a sensational nature. While a further additional seasonal decline in freight carloadings was generally expected, hope was expressed that the "flattening out" process might not be too sharp. That the carriers still have a long pull on the upgrade is shown by the drop of 50.5 per cent in net operating income of Class 1 railroads for the first nine months of this year under the corresponding period of 1931.

Semi-secondary transportation liens that rallied moderately at one time included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4½s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Chesapeake Corporation 5s, St. Paul 5s and Southern 4s.

The utilities and industrials were somewhat irregular. Some of the International Telephones came back mildly, as did issues of Columbia Gas, American & Foreign Power, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and Utilities Power & Light.

There was an upturn in several of the oil bonds, including Texas Corp. 5s, Shell Union 5s and Sinclair 6½s. Richfield Oil of California 6s recovered a point following the new offer made by the Consolidated Oil Corp. for the Richfield and Pan-American properties.

Irregularity was the rule among foreign maturities. Small gains were registered by German Government 5½s and 7s, French 7½s and Japanese 6½s. While the British Treasury's new £300,000,000 war conversion loan offering was oversubscribed, United Kingdom 5½s were a trifle easy. Austrian 7s and Belgian 7s sagged.

The United States Government section was mixed and somewhat quiet.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS NET

American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income after taxes, charges, depreciation, etc., of $4,404,161, equal to $1.83 a share on the common stock, compared with $5,900,482, equal to $2.68 a common share, in the preceding 12 months. Including $294,972 nonrecurring income, net was equal to $2 a common share.

UNITED CARBON CO. NET

United Carbon Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 profit of $34,039 after depreciation and depletion, but before federal taxes, compared with a profit of $42,969 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $39,741 in the September quarter of 1931. Nine months' profit before federal taxes was $138,675, compared with a net loss of $74,029 a year before.

COTTON MARKET HIGHER

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Cotton was higher today on an increased trade demand and covering accompanied by talk of a firmer technical position and smaller offerings from the South. December contracts sold up to 6.21. The mid-afternoon market was holding within a point or two of the best at net advances of 18 to 20 points.

BURLINGTON LOADINGS UP

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—During October Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad handled 109,750 revenue freight cars, compared with 91,933 in the preceding month. Loadings were 15.8 per cent under October, 1931, when 130,100 cars were loaded and received from connections.

Closing Prices

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 3
14	9½		Adams Express	1400	5½	5	5½	4¾
16½	4¼	1.60	Addressograph	100	10	10	10	
103½	30¾	3	Affiliated Prod	100	10	10	10	
16⅝	7¾	.50	Air Reduction	3700	13	9¼	9¼	9
3⅝	⅜		Alaska-Juneau	1700	1¼	½	½	½
8	3		Allegany Corp	1100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	3		Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
15	5¼		Allegh pf ww XL	200	3	3	3	
88¼	42½		Allegheny Steel	100	5	3	3	
15⅜	4	6t	Allied Chem	10	10½	10½	10½	3
2⅛	⅛		Allis Chalmers	10700	73⅜	69⅜	72⅛	68½
22¾	1¼		Amal Leather	1100	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅛
17⅞	6½	2	Amerada	100	1	1	1	
73⅞	29⅜	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	19¾	19½	19¾	
7	3	4	Am Can	600	10	9⅝	10	10
9	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	11500	52⅛	49½	51⅛	48¾
26	7		Am Chain	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	7½
37⅜	19		Am Chain pf	100	3	3	3	
8¼	2	3t	Am Chicle	100	9	9	9	
27	11		Am Colortype	200	33	36	36	34
15	2		Am Com Alcohol	100	5½	5½	5½	5
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pow	2100	21⅝	19½	21	18¾
27	4⅞		Am & For Pw 2pf	4400	7¾	6¾	7⅛	6½
12	2½		Am Hide & L pf	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8
15¼	1		Am International	100	13	13	13	
1¾	1		Am Locomotive	1400	7	6⅜	6¾	6⅛
9¼	1½		Am Mach & Fdry ct	700	7½	7⅜	7½	7
12¾	3		Am Metal	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
58	15¼	6	Am Power & Lt	3100	8⅞	8	8⅜	7⅞
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	31⅜	29¾	31⅜	29⅞
12¼	3⅛		Am Radiator	100	24	24	24	23
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	2400	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅛
27¼	5¼		Am Smelt & Ref	2300	10¾	10	10¾	9¾
55	15		Am Smelt&R 2pf	2400	15	13¼	14⅜	12½
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	100	35	35	35	
157⅜	3		Am Steel Fdries	700	45	45	45	44
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	7	6½	7	5½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	21½	20¾	21½	20⅝
39½	11	2	Am WatWks & E	150	10¼	10¼	10¼	9⅞
29	26	6	Am Wat pf 6	600	20¾	19½	20¾	19¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	50	50	50	
10	1⅝		Am Woolen	1200	17¾	16¼	17¼	16½
39⅞	15¼		Am Woolen pf	400	5¼	4¼	5¼	4½
8	½		Am Writ Pap pf	100	25	24½	25	22¾
6¾	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	10	3	3	3	
19½	3		Anaconda Cop	100	3	3	3	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	4100	9	8¼	9	8¼
2¾	⅝		Armour Ill A	400	10	9½	10	9½
3	1⅝		Armour Ill B	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
94	17⅞		Asso Apparel Ind	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
76	35	5	Atchison T&SF	5100	40⅜	37	40	36⅞
40	6¾		Atchison pf	400	63	62¾	62¾	60
217⅜	85½	1	Atl Coast Line	400	21	19	21	18
25½	7½		Atl Refining	2100	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	15¼
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder	400	9½	9⅛	9½	9⅛
3¾	1		Atlas Tack	10	6	6	6	6
151¼	28¾	4t	Auburn Auto	100	3	3	3	
14	1⅞		Auto Sales	600	11¾	11¼	11¼	11
7⅜	1⅞		Aviation Corp Del	1400	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	5¼

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 3
12	2		Baldwin Loco	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	100	16	15⅛	16	15⅛
21¾	3¾		Balt & Ohio	1100	12⅜	11½	12⅛	11¼
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	700	14⅜	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4	4¼	4
43¾	13		Bendix Cream	400	11¼	10⅜	11¼	10¼
63¾	23⅜		Beldimg Hem	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	3700	10	9¼	9¾	9
29⅜	5¼		Best & Co	1100	11	10¼	11	10¼
74	16¼		Bethlehem Steel	4100	17⅜	16	17¼	16¼
22¼	4⅝		Beth Steel pf	1100	34⅝	32⅜	34½	32
53	28	4	Bon Ami A	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
43½	20	2	Borden	400	52	51⅞	52	
14¼	3⅞		Borg Warner	2100	25	24¼	25	24¼
11¾	3⅞		Briggs Mfg	1100	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7
50¼	11⅛		Brooklyn Man T	1400	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
28⅝	3⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1400	21¾	20	20½	19⅜
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¾
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	400	8½	8½	8½	8
24⅞			Byers	20	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
				2100	14	13¾	14	12⅜

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 3
44¾	14¾	2	Ingersoll-R pf	1700	27	24½	27	24½
6¾	3¼		Insuranshare Dei	600	5⅜	5¼	5⅝	5⅛
3⅞	1		Insuranshare Md	300	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅜
14⅜	2¼		Interboro Rap T	600	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
3½	1		Int Agr Corp	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
117	52½	6t	Int Business M	500	90	87½	90	86
18¼	3⅝		Int Cement	600	9	7⅞	7⅞	7
34⅛	10¾	1.20	Int Combustion	900	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	19
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester	200	74	74	74	71½
11⅝	2⅝		*Int Harvester pf	8600	21	18⅞	20¾	18¾
12½	3½		Int Hydroelec	200	88¼	88	88¼	88
12	1⅜		Int Nickel	400	6	5	6	5
12⅜	2		Int Paper 7%	3600	8⅞	7⅝	8	5
44⅜	20¼	2	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	5	5	5	7½
18¾	2⅝		Int Shoe	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
52½	19	7	Int Tel & Tel	400	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	25¾
11	1½		Inters'e Dept 1 pf xw	6300	9	8⅛	8⅜	8
			Interstate Dept S	100	3	3	3	

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 3
43½	15⅜		Westing El'ec	11700	25⅝	23½	25	23
82	52½	3½	Westing El pf	20	68	65¼	65¼	70
9¼	2½		Weston El Instru	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24	10¾		White Motor ct	900	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20
27¼	6⅞		White Motor	1800	20⅜	20	20⅜	20⅛
8¼	2¾		Wilcox Oil & G	400	4	3⅞	4	4⅛
3⅞	⅝		Willys-Overland	2300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
1¾	⅝		Wilson & Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
31	11		Wilson & C pf	400	16½	16	16½	15¾
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	3700	36¾	36⅛	36⅞	35⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. c—Payable in scrip. d—Paid in 1931. e—Paid this year.

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 4	Nov. 3
24	5		Worthgton Pump	400	13¼	12	13¼	11¼	
			—Y—						
7⅜	1⅜		Yellow Truck	3600	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜	
27¼	4		Youngstown	1200	11⅞	10⅜	11½	9⅞	

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)			High	Low	12:30
		A			
4		Alum Co Am	47½	44⅛	47½
9		Am Cyan B	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4		Am & Fgn P war	4¾	4½	4¾
1		Am Founders	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6		Am Gas & El	26¾	25⅞	26¾
12		Am Sup Power	4½	4¼	4⅜
1		Am Nat Gas A	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2		Armstrong Ck	5½	5½	5½
6		Av G&EI A	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
7		Autom Vot Mach	2½	2⅜	2½
1		Axton Fisher A	60½	60½	60½
		B			
3		Ben Ind Loan	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1		Braz T & L	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
		C			
†75		Celanese pf	53½	53½	53½
†75		Celanese 1st pf	37	37	37
1		Cen St El	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1		Cen St El war	1	1	1
1		Pub S Service	3½	3	3
†10		Cit Serv B B pf	14	14	14
8		Claude Neon Lts	⅞	⅞	⅞
2		Comwlth & So war	½	½	½
1		Cons G Ut A	1	1	1
1		Cosden OilOl pf	2	2	2
3		Crocker Wh	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1		Crown C Intl A	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
		D			
2		Deere & Co	8⅞	8½	8⅝
1		De Forest	⅞	⅞	⅞
		E			
1		Eislet Elec	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
195		El Bond & Sh	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1		El Bond & Sh pf	22¼	20⅞	21⅞
1		El Pow As	43	43	43
2		El Pow As A	5½	5½	5½
1		Elect Sh pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
		F	44	44	44
1		Franklin Mfg	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
		G			
†50		Gen G&E cv pf B	13½	13¼	13¼
5		Goldman Sachs	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
4		Gulf Oil Pa	30¼	30	30¼
		H			
13		Hudson Bay M&S	3	2⅞	3
		I			
25		Ill P & L 6 pf	31	31	31
1		Imp Oil Can	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1		Ins Co N Am	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
7		Internat Pet	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
2		Inter Sup Pow	12	12	12
2		Ital Superpow A	1½	1½	1½
		L			
2		Lake Shore M	26¾	26½	26⅝
		M			
2		Mavis Bott A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1		Mead John	43	43	43
1		Mid West Util	4	3⅞	3⅞
1		Miss R F Bond rt	2¼	2¼	2¼
4		Mo-Kans P L	5	5	5
		N			
2		Nat Bellas Hess	1⅜	1½	1½
1		Nat Leather	½	½	½
†50		Nat P&L 6% pf	65⅞	65½	65⅝
1		N J Zinc	31½	31½	31½
1		Newmont Min	101¼	101¼	101¼
2		Niag Hud Pow	13½	13⅜	13½
		O			
1		Oilstocks Ltd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
†50		Parker Rust-Pr	24	24	24
6		Pennroad	1⅜	1½	1½
†50		Pa P & L 7 pf	91	91	91
1		Pa Wat & Pow	52	52	52
12		Pioneer Gold	4	4	4
1		Premier Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
2		Pub Ut Hold war	4	4	4
1		Pub Ut Hold pf	29	28½	29
†20		Pug Sd P 6 pf			
		R			
1		Relian Intl A	13¼	13¼	13¼
		S			
8		St. Regis Paper	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1		Salt Cr Prod	4	4	4
†25		Sherwin-Wms	20	20	20
†10		Singer Mfg	98	98	98
8		St Oil Ind	13¼	13¼	13¼
1		Starrett pf	23	22⅞	22⅞
2		Swift & Co	1	1	1
1		Swift Int	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
		T			
3		Teck-Hugn G	3	3	3
1		Trans-Lux	1⅜	1¼	1¼
		U			
1		Union Gas Canada	4¼	4¼	4¼
6		Unit Founders	1¼	1¼	1¼
11		United Gas	2⅛	2	2⅛
1		Un L&Pow A	4¾	4¼	4¾
2		Un Lt&Pow cv pf	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝
1		US & Int Sec	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5		Util Pow & Lt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
		W			
2		Watson (J W)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

		High	Low	12:30
1	Alumin Co 5s '52	94	94	94
6	Am G&E 5s 2028	83½	83⅛	83½
5	Am G&Pow 6s '39	74½	74	74½
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
10	Am Rad 4½s '47	94¾	94¼	94¾
2	Am Roll M 4½s '33	69	69	69
3	Appal Gas 6s '45	7	7	7
3	Appal Pow 5s '41	104	104	104
1	Appal Pow 5s '56	89⅞	89⅜	89⅜
17	As Elec 4½s '53	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜
4	AsG&E 5½s'38invctf	22	22	22
13	As G&E 5s '50	23	22½	22
2	As G&E 5½s '77	27½	27¼	27½
11	As G&E 5s '68	27½	27¼	27½
25	As G&E 4½s'49C	22½	21½	22½
1	AsTelUt 5½s'44C	21⅞	21	21⅞
6	AsT&T 5½s '55 A	20¼	20¼	20¼
19	BellTCan 5s '55 A	30½	30½	30½
5	BellTCan 5s '60 C	98	98	98
23	CanNRyEq 7s'35E	97¼	97¼	97¼
20	Can Pac 6s '42	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Caro P&L 5s '56	93¼	92¼	93¼
6	CedarRMfgP 5s'53	64¾	64½	64¾
3	Cen Ill Lt 5s '43	96½	96	96
1	CentIlPS 5s '68 G	104	103¼	103¼
4	CentIlPS 4½s'67F	72½	72½	72½
2	Cen G & P 5s '50 A	67	65½	65½
2	Cen P&L 5s '56	61½	61½	61½
8	Cen P Sec 5½s '49	64¼	64½	64¼
3	Cen St El 5½s '54	39½	39	39½
3	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	38½	38½	38½
4	Cities Ser 5s '66	36½	35½	36½
6	Cities Ser 5s '50	37	35¾	36½
2	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	48½	48¼	48½
13	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	41½	41¼	41½
3	Comw'l Ed 4½s '57 D	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Comwl Ed 4½ '66 E	95½	95½	95½
1	Comwl Ed 4s '81 F	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1	Comwl Ed 5½s '62G	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	49	48	48
5	Conn Riv Pow 5s A	94¼	94¼	94¼
5	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 A	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝
9	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	56	55½	56
4	Cont Oil 5½s '37	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
3	Dayton P&L 5s '41	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Denver G&E 5s '49	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Derby G&E 5s '46	72½	72½	72½
1	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	85	85	85
7	Ed El Ill 5s '35	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3	Ed El Ill 5s '36	102¾	102¾	102¾
15	Elec P&L 5s 2030	45½	44⅛	44½
8	Empire O&R 5½s '42	41½	41	41
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	58	58	58
5	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	40⅛	40¼	40⅛
9	Fisk R 5½s '31 cod	47¾	47¾	47¾
3	Fla P&L 5s '54	45½	45½	45½
2	Fla P 5½s '79 A	63½	62	63½
7	Gatin P 5s '56	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
2	Gatin P 6s '41	64¾	64¼	64¾
3	Gatin P 6s '41 B	46	46	46
11	Gen Cig 6s '34	46¼	46½	46½
1	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	102½	102½	102½
9	Geo Pow 5s '67	38	38	38
11	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	79½	78¼	79¼
2	Glidden Co 5½s '35	56	56	56
3	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	62¾	62¾	62¾
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53 A	70	69½	69½
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	69	68	68
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	69	69	69
2	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	30½	30½	30½
1	Indnap's P&L 5s'57A	91½	91½	91½
1	Inter P Sec 7s '57 E	84¾	84¾	84¾
3	Int Hy&Stl 5½s '46 A	43¼	43	43
9	Intern Pow 5s '57	60⅜	60	60⅜
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s '42	56½	56½	56½
12	Jer Cn P&L 4½s'61C	89½	88¾	89½
4	Ken G&E 6s 2022 A	84	84	84
1	Lehigh P S 6s 2026A	76	76	76
5	Los Ang G&E 5s '61	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Manitoba P 5½s 'S1A	45½	45½	45½
1	McCord R 6s '42	20	20	20
2	Metro Ed 4s '71	82	82	82
7	Metro Ed 5s '62 F	91⅞	91½	91½
11	Miss Riv F 6s'44 ww	86	85	85
2	Mo P&Lt 5½s '55A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Monongw'P 5½s'53B	70	70	70
1	Munson SS 6½s '37	93	93	93
2	Narragansett 5s '57	11	11	11
3	Narragansett 5s '57B	99½	99⅜	99⅜
10	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	66⅜	39½	39½
16	Nat Pb Sv 5s '78	24	23⅜	23¾
5	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	23½	23½	23½
2	N Eng G&E 5s '50	98	98	98
10	N Eng G&E 5s '47	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
2	N Eng Pow 5s '48	56¼	53½	56¼
1	NY&West ft 4s 2004	55¾	55¾	55¾
7	NY Stat E&G 4½'60	88½	86	88½
1	Nor Am L&P 5s'33	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	N Am L&P 5½s'.6A	37	37	37
1	Nor State P 5½s'40	85½	85½	85½
6	Nor State U 4½s'61	91	91¾	91⅞

Sales			High	Low	12:30
1	Ohio Pow 5s'62 B		101½	101½	101½
3	Ohio Pub S 5s'54 D		82	81¾	81¾
1	Okla G&E 5s'50		84¼	84¼	84¼
1	Oswego Falls 6s'41		54	54	54
2	Pac G&E 4½s'60 F		96	96	96
12	Pac G&E 5s'55 D		101	101	101
2	Pac P&L 5s'55		63	63	63
23	Pac Wes Oil 5½s'43		64	64	64
4	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77		69¼	69	69
1	Pen-Ob Ed 5½s'59 B		67¾	67¾	67¾
1	Pen O P&L 5½s'54A		98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Pen Pow 5s'56		99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Peo Pub S 6s'47C		90	90	90
7	Peo GasL&C 4s'81B		83½	83½	83½
2	Peo Gas L&C 4½s'67C		101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Peop L&P 5s'79		100	100	100
2	Phila El P 5½s'72		2	2	2
10	Piedmnt El 6½s'60A		62	62	62
5	Portland G & C 5s '40		6½	6½	6½
1	Pub S Newark T5s55		102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56		87¾	87¾	87¾
40	Pub Sv N Ill 4½s'81F		79	79	79
2	Pug Sd P&L 4½s'50D		62	62	62
10	Roch Cen P 5s '53		42	42	42
1	St L Gas & C 6s '47		9	9	9
3	Safe Har W 4½s'79		98	98	98
16	S Diego G&E5½s'60		98	98	98
13	Shwng W&P 4½s'60		101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6	Shwng W&P 4½s'67A		58½	58	58½
3	Shwng W&P 4½s'68B		58	58	58
6	Shwng W&P 5s'70D		59	56	58
6	Shwng W&P 5s'70C		67	66½	67
6	SEP&L 6s 2025 A		70	70	70
1	So Cal Sd 5s '39		71½	71	71
1	So Cal Ed 5s '51		105	105	105
1	So Cal Ed 5s'54		101¾	101¾	101

CATTLE MARKET VALUES REACH LOWER LEVELS

Prices Decline to New Lows for Season—Hogs Off Sharply

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 — Cattle and hogs slipped to new low levels of the season at the Union Stock Yards this week, the former selling down close to where they were early this summer, while the latter sold lower than they have at any time this century, the top at $3.30 going back to the year 1878 for an equal, while lambs showed a short advance, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and long yearlings lost about 50 cents early this week, but rallied to close mostly 25 cents lower, in-between-grade weighty beeves still showing a bigger decline. On the other hand light mixed and heifer yearlings had a market all their own, closing 25 cents to as much as 50 cents higher than a week ago. Desirable butcher heifers showed strength, but grassy kinds were dull and weak.

Cow Market Is Weak

The cow market broke 25 cents, reaching the lowest level in years. Bulls and vealers held about steady. Lightweight replacement steers were in broad demand, at strong prices, but heavy feeders were dull.

The extreme top on fed steers was $9.10, next highest price $8.85, long yearlings topping at $8.25. Bulk of the slaughter steers and yearlings sold at $5-7.50, comparatively few yearlings over $7.25 or weighty beeves over $8. Mixed yearlings reached $7.75, and the same price was paid for both light and heavy heifers, little cattle turning at $5.50-7. Most beef cows turned at $2.50-3, low cutters downward to $1.25. Extreme top-weighty sausage bulls rested at $3, and selected vealers $6. Replacement steers went at $3.50-5, outstanding light feeders $6.25, and steer calves $7.

Hog Prices Decline

The hog market closed 20@25 cents below a week ago. Supplies continued light but demand was narrow, the latter a reflection of the lower fresh pork market. On the low day of the week, the top was $3.30, closing peak $3.35, with bulk 190-280-pound averages $3.25@$3.35; 300-420 pounds, $2.80@$3.20; 140-170 pounds, $3@$3.25; pigs, $2.90@$3.50; packing sows, $2.45@$3.05.

Better grade fat lambs and yearlings advanced 15@25 cents while other classes held steady during the week. Native lambs reached $6; highest in nearly a month. Desirable native lambs bulked at $5@$5.75; fed westerns, $5.25@$5.90; medium to good rangers to killers, $4.75 to $5; fed yearling wethers, $4@$4.50; fat ewes, $1.75@$2; white faced range feeding lambs $4.50@$4.75; selected black faces $5.

FORM AFFILIATE OF FRANK-GUENTHER LAW

Formation of a British corporation, Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Limited, as an affiliate of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Incorporated, of New York for the direct servicing of this advertising agency's clients operating branches in Great Britain has been announced. The new company will carry on in London a service substantially similar to that which it renders to its clients here.

Frederick D. Oakley of London is managing director of the British company, the other directors of which are Rudolph Guenther, chairman, who is also chairman of the board of the New York corporation, and Russell S. Sims, vice-president of the New York corporation.

DIVIDENDS

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 47½ cents on the preferred, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Northern Pipe Line Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 16. On July 1 an initial dividend of 25 cents on the present $10 par capital stock was paid.

Crown Cork & Seal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

National Bond & Share Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30. Similar dividends were declared in previous quarters.

Borg-Warner Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Cleveland Quarries Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Provincial Bank of Canada declared a quarterly dividend of $2 on the capital stock, placing the stock on an 8$ annual basis, compared with $9 basis previously. Dividend is payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

INSURANCE CO. CUTS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America will reduce dividends to policyholders 15 per cent, effective Jan. 1, says Carl Heye, president. Directors approved the cut at their meeting last week. Surplus earnings are expected to be sufficient to allow the present dividend scale for 1932, but the board thought best to reduce the 1933 rate in consideration of prevailing conditions. Mr. Heye cited three factors affecting all mutual companies: Increased taxes, the need for larger cash balances and secondary cash reserves, and a generally decreasing number of investments suitable for life insurance companies.

SKELLY OIL CO. NET LOSS

Skelly Oil Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $228,979 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with a net profit in the preceding quarter of $235,107, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, to 6 cents a share on the 1,011,753 shares of $25 par common stock. In the September quarter of the previous year the company reported a loss of $248,-347 after taxes and charges, but before extraordinary profit of $1,045,606 on sale of sundry properties and, including the latter, net profit was $761,259, equal to 57 cents a share on the common.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION

American Light & Traction Company reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932, net income of $7,529,240 after depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interest, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $2.43 a share (par $25) on the 2,767,360 shares of common, compared with $8,966,466, or $2.95 a common share, in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931.

NEW YORK CENTRAL GETS LOAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation authorized a work loan of $2,500,000 to the New York Central Railroad Company for the repair of 10,000 steel box cars and 3000 automobile cars.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	31½	31½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	22	21
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18	17⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	13½	13½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	82	82
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30¾	29¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	71	70
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66	66
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83	83
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¼	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	104⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106½	106½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	56	56
Amer W W& Elec 5s '34	90¾	89½
Amer W W & Elec deb 6s '75	70¼	70¼
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3⅞	3⅞
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79½	79¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	70
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83	82¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90¼	90
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89¾	89¾
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	28	28
Atlanta & Yakin 4s '49	37	35
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	97	97
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76	76
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	58⅝	56⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	62¾	60
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	30	28⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	43½	43
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	68½	68½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	82	82
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	43½	39½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	47	47
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	68	68
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106½	106½
Beth Stel pur mon 5s '36	95	95
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90½	90
Boston & Main 4¾s '61	61	61
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	8½	8½
Bklyn Ed 5s '52	105½	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr rf 6s '68	86	85¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	78	77½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	108½	108½
Broadway 7th Ave RR 5s '43	3½	3½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	67	67
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88¾	88¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88¼	88¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87½	87
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88	87⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90	90
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	94¾	94¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	94	93⅝
Can Nat Ay 5s Oct '69	94	94
Can North 4½s '35	98	98
Can North deb 6½s '46	105¾	105⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	103¼	103
Can Pacific deb 4s	70	69¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	91⅜	90⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	84	84
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	78⅞	78⅝
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	73
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81½	81½
Certainteed 5½s '48	37	37
Ches Corp 5s '47	61	59¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	82	81½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13	12⅝
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40¾	39½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rets E '89	58¼	56¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7¼	6¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	24	23
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	48	48
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	21½	20¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	17½	16½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	64	64
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	22¼	21
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	21	21
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	33⅜	32½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	19½	18¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	48⅝	48⅝
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	30½	30½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	67	67
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	75½	75½
Chi Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95⅜	93
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101¼	101⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	49	49
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45	45
Colorado Oil 6s '38	49½	49½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	78¼	77½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	79⅞	79⅞
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	92	92
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	97	96½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	83¾	83⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	60	59
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	26	26
Del & Hudson rfeg 4s '43	79½	79
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	91½	91½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	96¼	96¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	39	38
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15¾	15¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	22½	20
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100¾	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87⅜	87
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅜	103⅜
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73	73
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29⅜	28½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28¾	28
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	79	79
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102⅝
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	84	84
Goodrich 6s '45	54¾	54½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78½	77¼
Grand TK Ry Can 6s '36	100¾	100⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	48⅛	48⅛
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	51½	51½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	66	65
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Houston Oil 5½s '40	53⅜	53⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40½	40½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	48½	47¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105½
Ill Central 4s '66	35½	33
Ill Central 6½s '36	63	63
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45	44
Ill Central West L 4s	63¾	63¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¾	100½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80	80
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80	78⅝
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	42	41
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	46½	46
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	53½	53½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	16	15¼
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	20½	20
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	60	60
Int Paper 6s '55	14½	14½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	30¾	30½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	33½	32
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	41	39
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36	35½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	47	47
Kan City P & L 4½s B	101¾	101¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	89
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	39	39
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	63	63
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89	88⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	64	64
Laclede Gas 5½s D	63⅞	63⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	4⅛	4⅛
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	92	92
Lehigh Val Term 5s	89	88¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	82½	82
Long Island deb 5s '27	92	92
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	30	30
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	104
L&N uni 4s '40	83½	83½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23	23
Marion Steam S 6s	38¼	38
Meade 6s '45 ww	47	46½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96½	96⅛
Metro Water 5½s '50	69	68⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	81	80¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79	79
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76	76
Mo K & T 4½s '78	58	58
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	34½	34½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	14¼	13¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	28½	28
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27	26½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26½	26½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	27	26½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	26½	26½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	13¾	13¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	85	84½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	49¼	49¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85¼	85
Nat Steel 5s	78	77¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102½	102½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106¾	106⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	83	83
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	24	24
N O T & M 4½s rets '56	102½	102½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71½	71½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	67½	67½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44	43½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	43	43
NYC&HR rfg & im 5 2013	49	48¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17	16½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	21	21
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	33	32½
NY Dock Co 's '38	42	42
NY Edison 5s C '51	105⅛	105⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¼	112¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99¾	99¼
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	78¼	78¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48⅛	48⅛
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108¾	108¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102⅞
Niag Share 5½s '50	64	64
Norf Southern rfg A '61	4¼	4
Norf & W con 4s '96	93½	93⅛
Norf & W div 4s '44	94¾	94¾
Norf & W PCGC 4s '41	93⅛	93⅛
North Am Co 5s '61	82	82
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60½	60¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	81½	81½
Nor Pacific 5s D	66	65½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	97	97
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100⅛	100
Otis Steel 6s '41	29½	29½
Owens Ill Glass 5s	97½	97½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	35¾	35
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	30¾	30¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	19	17
Paramount Publix 6½s '50	17¼	19
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	16	16
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	38½	38½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90½	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	64	63¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	82	82
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99¼	99
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	76	76
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99½	99⅜
Petroleum Corp of Am 4½s	81½	81½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	70¼	70
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	83½	83½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95⅜	95⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50	50
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	85½	85½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s' 60	54	53
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30½	30¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	53¼	53⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95½	95⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101½	101½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¾	70½
Purity Baking 5s '48	52½	52½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s ct	33	32
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	33½	30½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	66	66
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	103½	103½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10½	10½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8¾	8½
St Louis SW T 5s	38½	38½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	38½	38½
StP MM &4½s '33	95⅞	95⅞
StP M&M 4½s reg	93½	93½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	98½	98½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	81	80
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '38 ct	1⅜	1⅜
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42	42
Shell Union 5s '47	76	76
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	78¼	77½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97½	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92¾	92¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	65	65
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	99⅝	99⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
Southern Bell Tel T&el 5s '41	105	105
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	74½	74¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	47½	46
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	46¼	45¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	46	45
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64½	63½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	24¾	23½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	61½	61
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	95¾	95¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¾	95¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	17½	17½
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	105	105
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97¾	97¾
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	30	30
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s 53	79¾	79¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	89⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	45½	45½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	90	90
Union El L&P 1st 5s '32	101¾	101¾
Union Elev Chi 5s	18⅞	18⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅜	96½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45	44
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	59	59
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	65½	64½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103	1030
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28¼	27⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31	30⅞
Vanadium 5s '41	46	46
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	2	2
Virginia Ry 5s '62	91	90¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101¾	101½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6¾	6¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	63	63
Wabash RR 5s B '76	7½	7½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6¾	6¾
Walworth 6s '45	28	27
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	104⅞
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
West Shore 4s 2361	73½	73
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	52¾	52⅝
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	101	101
Western Pacific 5s A '46	31	30½0
Western Union R E 4½s '50	60	59⅝
Western Union 5s '51	56⅞	56½
Western Union col 5s '38	80	80
Western Union 6½s '36	78½	77½
Western Union 5s '60	54½	54½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	58	58
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	2½	2½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	85½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	66¾	66¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66	66

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov 4	Nov 3
3½s '47	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.17
1st 4¼s '47	102.9	102.6	102.8	102.8
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.10	103.10	103.12
US 3s '55	96.9	96.10	96.10	96.12
US 3½s '49	97.30	97.24	97.29	97.28
US 3½s '43 June	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.5
US 3¼s '47	100.22	100.22	100.22	100.24
US 3¼s '46	102.9	102.6	102.6	102.8
US 4s '54	104	103.30	103.31	103.30
US 4¼s '52	107.3	107	107	107.1

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17¾			17¼
Akershus 5s '63	69¾			69¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	9			9
Antioquia 7s B '45	8¾			8¾
Antwerp 5s '58	80			80
Argentine Gov 5s '45	57½			57½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45			45
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50			49
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50½			49¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50			49⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50			49⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50			49½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50			49¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	49½			49½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50			48⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51			51
Australia 4½s '56	71			70¾
Australia 5s '55	76½			76
Australia 5s '57	76½			76
Austria (Gov't 7s '57	46½			46
Austria Hydro 6½s	36¾			36¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	95½			95½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99			99
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103			102⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102⅜			101½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	36¾			36¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50			49¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	50¾			50¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104			104
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½			17½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17			17
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	58½			58½
Bremen 7s '35	55¼			55¼
Brisbane 6s '50	71¾			71¾
Brisbane 5s '58	65¾			65¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22½			22½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27¼			26
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½			99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	87			86½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100			99¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	73¾			73¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9⅛			9⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	8¼			8¼
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	7½			7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7½			7⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7⅛			7⅛
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4¾			4¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	24			24
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	23			23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	31¼			31¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	74½			74½
Costa (Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27¼			27¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75¼			75
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39⅛			39⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	74⅛			74
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	89⅛			89⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	91¼			91¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85¼			85
Duke Price Power 6s '65	50			48
Dutch El 6s '47	100⅜			100⅜
Fiat 7s '46 war	91⅛			91⅛
Finland 5½s '58	65			65
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	72			72
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	69			69
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	73½			73½
Frameriean Dev 7½s '42	100½			100½
French (Rep) 7s '49	116⅛			116¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122½			122¼
German 7s '49	69½			69½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	51			51
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46			45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46			45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	54			53¾
Germ Cen Agr 6½s' 58 rcts	38½			38½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	49			49
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51½			51½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	34			34
Germ Cov Int 5½s '65	49¾			49½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	48			48
Graz 6s '54	46			46
Greek 7s '64	34			34
Hansa 6s '39 ww	38			38
Harpen 6s '49 ww	53⅜			53⅜
Helsingfors 6½s' 60	60¼			60¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	18			18
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	39¼			39¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	73			73
Italy (King) 2s '51	97			96½
Jap (Cen Pwr) 6½s '50	38			38
Jap (Cen Pwr) 7s '44	44			44
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	50			50
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62½			62½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	18½			18
Karstadt 6s '43	27			27
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14½			14
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	49			48
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	77⅛			77⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104			104
Marseilles (City) 6s '24	104			104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81			80¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	21¼			21¼
New South Wales 5s '57	73¼			73
New South Wales 5s '58	73			73
North German Lloyd 6s '47	41⅜			41⅜
Norway (King) 5s '63	79½			79½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45½			45
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	52¼			52¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	51⅛			51⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101¾			101½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5			5
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	54⅞			54⅞
Pland (Gov) 7s '47	54⅛			53¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61½			61½
Prussia 6s '52	41⅞			40
Queensland (State 6s '47	85¼			85¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	95½			95½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	47⅜			47
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	46½			46
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	47			46
Rhinelbe 7s '46	41½			41½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10¼			10¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	83½			83¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	85¾			85½
Roumania 7s '59	34⅜			34¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	60			60
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	20			20
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	18¼			18¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	43⅜			43½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45

UNDEFEATED TO COME TO GRIPS

Brown, Holy Cross, Pittsburgh and Penn in Battle for Records

Because of the deluge of surprises and upsets on eastern gridirons this season the expert has been driven almost to despair in making his selections for tomorrow. The "I told you so" pickers have been subdued and excitement has centered on what will happen next among the major football teams? Right now there are only six major teams left undefeated in the East, Brown, Holy Cross, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Columbia and Colgate.

Since tomorrow brings Brown and Holy Cross and Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh together the week is an important one to the much-favored class of undefeated. Only a tie can keep all four in their present classification. Columbia and Colgate, the other two, play Navy and Mississippi respectively, and seemingly are in excellent positions to keep their slates clean for another week.

Undoubtedly the Pittsburgh invasion of Pennsylvania's territory is the outstanding game of the East. Hastily the Panthers might be conceded almost every advantage, but thought must be given to possibilities. Unquestionably the Pittsburgh players have a much better and more imposing record; but Penn is reputed to have a good team and has pointed to this game. The Panthers recently underwent three strenuous games beating Army, tying Ohio State and beating Notre Dame. Penn's best chance would seem to rest in the hope that the Panthers have not sufficiently recovered from these games to be at their best.

Big Game for Providence

Great preparations are under way for the gala attraction at Providence, R. I., between Holy Cross and Brown. The former has not played a very imposing schedule but has won six games, while the latter has won five and includes Harvard and Yale among its victims. Last year Brown had an undefeated record until the Crusaders stopped them, 33 to 0. The Bruins have every man available and are out to make up for the debacle of last season. No little attention is being given this affair throughout the East.

Since Columbia and Colgate, the others undefeated, are not encountering such difficult situations, the next best games to the two already mentioned find West Point at Harvard, Georgia at New York University and St. Mary's (Calif.) at Fordham. Of these two undefeated, Columbia and Colgate, the Lions have the harder path to travel facing Annapolis. Colgate should not encounter much difficulty with Mississippi for the latter has lost three games already this season. The Midshipmen, however, might upset the smooth-sailing Lions.

There are no mythical titles involved in the Army-Harvard game; but it is the prize attraction at the Stadium this season and a near-capacity attendance is looked for. Army-Harvard games of recent years have been spectacular and there is no assurance that tomorrow will not be likewise. On paper the Cadets are rated much the stronger, but during this season paper calculations have been upset almost as often as not. Harvard, however, may not have its best team on the field through incapacitations.

International Games

Neither Georgia nor New York University has displayed much of a record for the season, but a good contest is quite apt to happen. St. Mary's from California is being closely observed by eastern football fans for the contrast in style of play. Although Fordham looked like a possible eastern championship team earlier in the season, it has received two setbacks and is not in the mood for another. Two other intersectional games, but of minor consideration, find Penn State receiving Sewanee and Syracuse entertaining Oglethorpe, both from the South.

Princeton was defeated by Lehigh last year, but is in a good position to retaliate tomorrow. Dartmouth will ease off with New Hampshire and Cornell will play Albright.

There is a raft of games of only minor importance, nationally speaking, but of importance to themselves and their immediate followers, such as Villanova vs. Boston College; St. Michael vs. Colby; Rensselaer vs. Massachusetts State; Lafayette vs. Rutgers; Trinity vs. Amherst; Tufts vs. Lowell Textile, and Vermont vs. Boston University. Williams and Wesleyan, members of the "Little Three," are also due to meet, while Maine can win the state championship tomorrow by defeating Bowdoin, having already whipped Bates and Colby.

POLO MATCH POSTPONED

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4 (AP)—The international semifinal match of the Argentine open polo championships between the Meadowbrook Club of the United States and the Argentine Hurlingham four was postponed yesterday because Wednesday night's rains left the field in poor condition. The remainder of the schedule had to be rearranged and the start of the international series was tentatively postponed. Under the new schedule, the Meadowbrook-Hurlingham match will be played Saturday and the winner will meet the defending champion, Santa Paula, in the final a week later. The start of the international series for the championship of the Americas was tentatively set for Nov. 17.

TWO UMPIRES PROMOTED

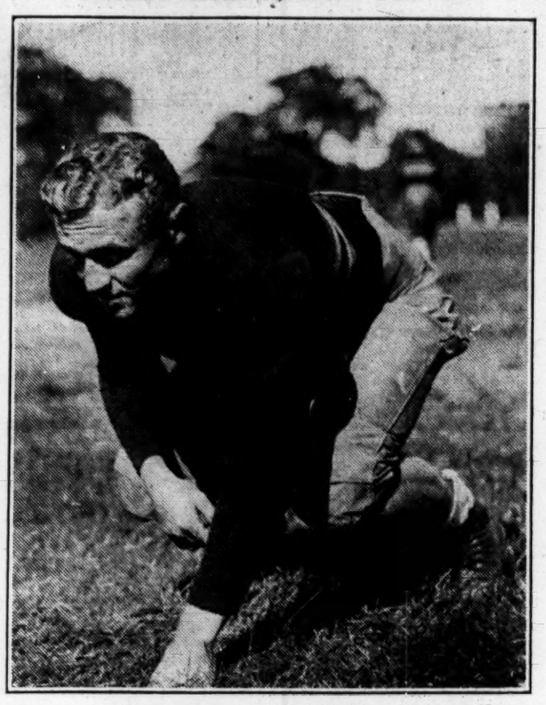
CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Umpires W. R. Summers and L. C. Coles have been purchased by the American League from the International League, President William Harridge of the major circuit announced today. The sale was optional, permitting the American League to return either or both any time before next June 1. Addition of Summers and Coles will make possible a return, for a while at least, to the three-umpire-per-game system, which was abandoned last season as an economy measure. The three-man plan probably will be dropped as soon as President Harridge decides which 10 out of his squad of 12 should be retained.

NEBRASKA BOOKS 15 GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4—The University of Nebraska's basketball schedule for this winter, which includes 15 games in and out of the "Big Six" Conference, was recently announced as follows: Dec. 16—Arkansas; 22—Carleton College at Northfield; 23—Minnesota at Minneapolis. Jan. 3—Minnesota; 6—Kansas at Lawrence; 7—Missouri at Columbia; 14—Kansas State; 30—Iowa State. Feb. 4—Kansas; 11—Oklahoma at Norman; 13—Kansas State at Manhattan 18—South Dakota; 25—Missouri; 28—Iowa State at Ames. March 4—Oklahoma.

Cadets' Flashy Ball Carrier



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KENNETH E. FIELDS '33
United States Military Academy Football Team.

Three Teams Tied In Contests Won

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	W	D	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Salford	7	1	2	174	53	15
Broughton	7	1	3	110	62	15
York	7	1	3	167	100	15
Swinton	7	0	3	150	69	14
Hunslet	7	0	3	132	79	14
Oldham	7	0	3	177	106	14
Hull Kingston R.	7	0	4	146	90	14
Warrington	7	0	3	134	95	14
St. Helens Rec.	5	3	2	145	70	13
Barrow	6	1	3	157	80	13
Leeds	6	1	3	147	108	13
St. Helens	6	1	3	145	122	13
Wigan	6	0	4	194	144	12
Widnes	6	0	5	129	131	12

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 4—The Yorkshire Cup and the Lancashire Cup, two coveted trophies in real professional rugby football, have monopolized the attention of Rugby league fans this week and it is now possible to give a fair indication of where these "pots" are likely to go for the season of 1932-33. The Yorkshire Cup is destined for either Leeds or Wakefield Trinity and the Lancashire Cup will go to Warrington if it doesn't go to Salford or St. Helens. In the semi-final matches, yesterday and Wednesday Wakefield Trinity defeated Halifax 16 points to 11, Warrington beat Wigan 12 to 10 and Salford drew with St. Helens at 2 each. Leeds disposed of Castleford last week.

In the Rugby league race there has been considerable alteration in the order of the leaders and York has fallen back from first into third place behind the Lancashire pair, Salford and Broughton Rangers. It is only a matter of points for and against which decides the placing of these three, however, and they are closely followed by a bunch of five clubs all with the same number of victories to their credit. And right on the heels of these people come four sides needing only one victory to put them up with the leaders on the 15 mark. Seldom has the competition been closer than it is now.

Weather conditions were extraordinarily bad last week-end and three games had to be abandoned before full time was played. Heavy rain and a strong wind made the ball exceedingly difficult to handle and the disadvantage of this to the defenses is reflected in such scores as Wigan's 49 points against Bramley, Salford's 35 against Wakefield Trinity, Oldham's 32 against Wigan Highfield, Dewsbury's 27 against Leigh, and Leeds' 26 against Castleford.

Maroons Plan To Report Smith Case

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons yesterday ceased negotiations with Hooley Smith, veteran wing who is dissatisfied with contract terms, and plan to report his case to Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League.

Smith faces suspension under the new N. H. L. ruling covering "determined holdouts." Smith and the club are reported to be agreed on salary but whereas Hooley wants a five-year contract the club has offered only a one-year agreement.

The Maroons have obtained waivers on their other holdout, Archie Wilcox, defense. There was a report Wednesday he might be sold to the Detroit Red Wings.

Reg Noble and Leighton (Happy) Emms have not signed Detroit contracts it was learned yesterday. Manager Jack Adams declined to comment on their status.

Resplendent in new sweaters the Ottawa Senators yesterday began perfection of their attacking plays. A deadly shot himself when he was in the league, Coach Cy Denneny had his forwards firing at unguarded spots in the nets.

With two of his stars, Frank Boucher and Earl Seibert, still holding out for more money manager Lester Patrick has had considerable trouble lining up his New York Rangers for the campaign. He has been working Doug Brennan, a defense player, in Boucher's spot, but if he leaves him there and Seibert does not report Patrick will have only two defensemen—Ching Johnson and Ott Heller.

GREENLEAF HITS STRIDE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—E. Ralph Greenleaf, United States pocket billiards champion, hit his stride yesterday in his 14-block match against Andrew St. Jean, at the Capitol Billiards Academy, formerly known as Dwyer's. He won the seventh and eighth blocks, so that the score now stands five blocks to three in favor of the challenger. In the afternoon, he outclassed St. Jean at 125 to 18, in 10 innings, with a high run of 40, to 100 for the loser, and in the evening, he came from behind after St. Jean was leading at 111 to 110 to win at 125 in his next table session, 125 to 111. This was in the eleventh inning, and the loser made a run of 54, to 51 for Greenleaf. The score so far is 531 for St. Jean to 758 for Greenleaf, with six blocks still to be played.

RULE CHANGES IN WATER POLO

I. S. A. Officials Move to Eliminate Any Unnecessary Roughness

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—A number of drastic changes were made in the waterpolo and diving rules at the New York Athletic Club, when the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association held its annual fall meeting. Herbert H. Vollmer, Columbia '17, president of the association, presided over the meeting, which was attended by representatives from 11 colleges officially and several more unofficially.

The changes in the waterpolo rules were made chiefly to eliminate unnecessary roughness and make the game more open. Most of the changes were proposed by the coaches' association.

The score for touch goals, which was formerly five points, has been reduced to four; thrown goals from three points to two, so that the retained score of one point for a goal made from trial, awarded as a result of a foul, becomes proportionately greater in value.

Another change in the waterpolo code states that when the goaltender puts the ball in play after a pause in play, no forward of the attacking side may be tackled until after the ball has touched the water or struck another player. Any player who has three personal fouls charged against him shall be ordered from the game. A substitution may be made, however.

The new rules also say that no player can hang on to the side of the pool unless temporarily disabled.

The program for the individual diving championships was increased from four compulsory and four optional dives to five and five. The figuring of the points for difficulty in the compulsory dives and also the optional, and the adoption of the table of groupings and values prescribed by the International Swimming Association were also among the changes. A proposal to lengthen the diving program for the dual meets was put aside until next season.

One important innovation for swimming competition was adopted which moves the finish line of a race from the poolside to a rope from which pennants drop into the water. The United States Naval Academy will conduct the United States interscholastic championships at Annapolis on March 11. The University of Pennsylvania will hold the individual championships on March 16 and 17.

Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia, U. S. Naval Academy, College of the City of New York and Rutgers, are the six colleges who will be contenders in the round-robin tournament for the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association titles of 1933. Columbia opposes C. C. N. Y. in the opening dual meet in the latter's pool, Jan. 6.

CHESS CHAMPION ARRIVES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, champion of the world at chess, who recently arrived here, has arranged a busy exhibition schedule. The main exhibition will be played next Tuesday afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory, when he faces 200 players in consultation, at 50 boards. On Sunday he will play against 40 members of the Hungaria International Chess Club.

MINOR SPORTS DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Nov. 4—The executive council of the University of Oregon recently voted to discontinue student sponsorship of all athletic activities except football, baseball, track and basketball. Tennis, swimming and all other minor sports are eliminated from Oregon's program. Lack of funds and the increasing difficulty in arranging schedules were given as the reasons for the move.

Football Umpires To Wear Red Caps

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 4

IF YOU see one of the officials wearing a red cap at your football game Saturday it doesn't necessarily mean he's from Harvard or Cornell.

He will be the umpire, carrying out the proposal of Walter R. Okeson, commissioner of officials for the Eastern Intercollegiate Association. Substitutes going into a game frequently report to the wrong official, and Okeson thinks the red cap may help them find the umpire immediately and result in less delay of the game.

RESERVES WERE KIZER'S PROBLEM

Purdue Football Coach Had to Develop Substitute Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 4—Development of reserve strength that would be capable of carrying the team through the most strenuous schedule a Purdue University football team ever tackled was the most perplexing problem that faced Noble Kizer, coach of the squad that tied with Northwestern and Michigan for the "Big Ten" Conference title last fall. The Old Gold and Black eleven, which started the 1932 season with the best five-year record of any Western Conference team—a percentage of .829 on 34 victories, one tie, and seven losses—admittedly has abundant material for a first-string eleven, but the reserves have had to be developed.

Purdue lost by graduation 13 major lettermen, including the outstanding performers, C. L. Miller, center; J. C. Purvis, halfback; Sam Voinoff, guard, and E. T. Boswell, tackle. Fourteen major lettermen from the 1931 co-championship squad, plus three major lettermen from former years, were available, however.

Capt. J. W. Oehler '33, a sturdy 196-pound center, who packs plenty of speed, and M. B. Westerman '33, a minor letterman, are minimizing the loss of Miller at the pivot position. Paul Emmons '34, who won a major letter as a tackle last fall is another candidate for center.

Two Veteran Ends

At the ends, Purdue has few problems, for Paul Moss '33 a 6ft. 2in., 185-pound lad has no peer as a pass receiver, is steady on defense, and in addition excels as a punter. Moss is a permanent fixture at left end, while B. W. Merz '33, another veteran, who excels on defense, is to be found at right end. Other wing possibilities include Richard Bateman '33, Emmett Lowery '34, H. F. Duggins '34 and F. L. Haas '35.

W. P. Fehring '34 the 202-pound lad who was a star as a sophomore last year, and E. F. Ungers '34 are the veteran tackles from last year but they are being pressed hard by J. Z. Husar '33 and Carl Heldt '35, who started against New York. R. I. Emerson '34 and Nate Overtree '35 are among the best of the other tacklers.

Light, Speedy Guards

Lightweight guards who have the speed to pull out of the line and run interference are being given the first call. J. H. Letsinger '33 and Robert Peters '34, both of whom tip the scales at 165 pounds, the two veterans from last year started out with the best prospects, but they are being given a tussle by C. R. Janecek '33 and B. R. Huggins '34.

Paul Pardonner '34, started out at the head of a trio of letter quarterbacks. He is a chunky boy, and one of the best drop-kickers Purdue has had, in addition to being a good blocker and capable strategist. He has a brilliant competitor in J. E. Peelle '34 and another good substitute in Fred Keegan '33.

E. J. Carter '35, from last year's class and F. J. Hecker '34, from last year's varsity, are taking care of the left halfback position with V. J. Craig '35 as another candidate for the position. Duane Purvis '35, is at right halfback, being one of the best players who have come up to the varsity from the 1931 freshman team. V. T. Cherico, another sophomore, is also out for the position.

Roy Horstmann '33 and H. L. Keegan '33, are alternating at fullback and are doing a good job. Such reinforcements as are needed for this position can be drawn from R. W. Sandefur '35 and C. M. Meade '35.

Many Amendments To Be Considered

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—More than 100 amendments to its constitution, by-laws and general athletic rules, will be considered at the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to be held at the Hotel Paramount on Nov. 20, 21 and 22. The report of the legislation committee, which contains all the changes, was mailed yesterday to the 450 delegates from the 30 A. A. U. districts.

Probably the most radical change provides for the organization of an association under the name of the United States Hockey Association. The word amateur will not be incorporated in the title of the new body, which will control amateurs, neo-amateurs and certain degrees of semi-professionals.

One other important proposal calls for dividing the United States into seven regions and conducting regional boxing championships in each as a preliminary to the national amateur title tourney. This new proposal would limit the entry list to 56, a big drop from the large fields that have competed in past years.

A 3 per cent tax—the "Olympic Tax"—is proposed on all admissions for events held under the sanction of the A. A. U. This will relieve the American Olympic Committee from its quadriennial campaign for funds.

The following proposals were also included: The addition of a three-mile run to the United States outdoor program; the substitution of a one-mile relay for the 300-yard run on the indoor program; a return of the old rule requiring jump-offs of all ties in the pole vault and high jumps; a clearer definition of the finish of a track race; a hand finish instead of a head finish in swimming where the line is not the wall of the pool, and a classing of life guards as professionals.

RED WINGS BEAT OLYMPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4—Detroit Olympics of the International Hockey League were beaten by the Red Wings, formerly Falcons of the National League, 6 to 5, in overtime here last night. It was the second game of the annual Detroit city series. Olympics are leading 10 goals to 8, having beaten the Red Wings, 5 to 2, here last Sunday.

VERGE SUCCEEDS ROBINSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass., Nov. 4—John R. Verge '33, second baseman on the Tufts varsity baseball team last spring, has been appointed assistant to Head Coach Kenneth Nash as successor to Stanley Robinson who has gone to Tilton Academy.

Cambridge Rugby Showing Patchy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 4—The Cambridge University Rugby football team gave a patchy display while defeating Guy's Hospital 21 points to 7 here, Wednesday, and there now seems little to choose between the rival Blues for the eagerly awaited clash at Twickenham, Dec. 6. Guy's representatives were not at full strength; but their forwards secured a full share of the ball and held their own remarkably well against the heavier varsity pack. Good bustling work of the Cambridge forwards in the loose, their quick following up to profit by cross-kicks and their ability to participate neatly in short passing movements initiated by the backs turned the game in the university's favor. The visitors' backs, as a whole, were not impressive; but the Cantabs have some grand material among their forwards who are splendidly led by Capt. D. M. Marr.

Oxford's case is the very opposite, judging by the proceedings, Saturday, when the Dark Blues beat London Scottish 19 points to 3. The Oxonians' forward play was energetic without being clever; but the men behind scrummage gave a splendid account of themselves under conditions which made handling difficult. The three-quarter line is approaching international class and the fullback position is filled very creditably by H. G. Owen-Smith, better known as a South African test-match cricketer. A problem has yet to be solved at halfback, however.

In two county championship games, Durham beat Cumberland and North Cumberland surprised its critics by holding Cheshire to a scoreless draw. The feature of the most recent club games has been the failure of several leading London sides to strike a winning vein. Richmond was beaten by Coventry 8 points to 0. The Harlequins could not do more than split 12 points with Bath; London Welsh lost to Northampton 6 to 10; Roslyn Park was defeated 8 to 6 by Bradford; Cheltenham defeated Guy's Hospital 5 to 0, and Moseley scored 8 to 6 against St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

On the other side of the account, Blackheath, the oldest Rugby club in existence, routed Old Alleynians 18 to 0. One of the most remarkable phenomena in connection with club Rugby is the number and strength of the "Old Boys" teams. Formerly the outstanding players usually gravitated into open clubs, but now increasing numbers of stars prefer to identify themselves with former pupils of the school which taught them the game. The most recent "Old Boys" results not mentioned above include Old Merchant Taylors 15, Old Paulines 4; Old Millhillians 10, St. Mary's Hospital 0; Old Haileyburians 31, Old Dustonians 0; Old Rutlishians 8, Brighton 6; Old Whitgiftians 13, Old Blues 10; Old Cranleignans 6, Aldershot Services 0; Manchester 16, Old Leysians 11; King's College School Old Boys 15, Chatham Services 6.

Canadiens Will Use Speed Again

MONTREAL, Nov. 4 (AP)—Newsy Lalonde, one of the greatest players ever to be sent out by this capital of hockey, is back at the old stand this year as manager of the Canadiens doing business in the commodity he once dished out himself as a flying Frenchman—speed.

No stranger to the fashions of the National League, Lalonde is sending out for the coming campaign a team built along old, familiar lines and with speed as the main forte.

Several likely candidates have come up to the habitants for trials but he will experiment only with his third forward line and depend on the reliables of other years to carry the main burden of the attack.

Heading the veteran array is the great Howie Morenz, still the fastest hockey player on skates despite his years and outwardly at least in as good condition as he has ever been. Flanking him are little Aurel Joliat of the black cap and Johnny Gagnon.

Pete Lepine leads the second wave from center with Wildor Larochelle and Armand Mondou again on the flanks.

Two newcomers to big league hockey play the third line with the experienced Georges Mantha. Leo Gaudreault, high-scoring center brought up from Providence of the Canadian-American circuit, will play that post for the Canadiens this winter with young Marcel Raymond, a recruit from the Montreal amateur rinks, on the wing with Mantha.

Backing up this attacking force are five experienced defense players. George Hainsworth again will be in the nets with Sylvio Mantha and the belligerent Marty Burke out ahead of him at the start and with Albert (Battleship) Leduc and Gerald Carson in reserve.

Lalonde, who succeeded Cecil Hart last season, has made little changes in strategy or play, banking on the combination and the type of play which led the Canadiens to first place in the Canadian division of the league last year. They lost to the Rangers in the first round of the play-offs.

NO MATCHES IN CLASS A

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—A postponement and a withdrawal were the sum total of the performances in the metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship yesterday, when the other four teams entered were supposed to get into action. Nassau Country Club, scheduled to visit University Club, followed the example of Racquet & Tennis Club and withdrew altogether, while Rockaway Hunting Club, expected at Yale Club, postponed its match until next Wednesday.

PIROTTE IS PRINCETON COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4—Hubert H. J. P. Pirotte, former international professional champion, has been appointed fencing coach at Princeton University, it was announced yesterday by Thurston J. Davies, supervisor of sports. At the same time, plans for the expansion of Princeton's fencing program were made known by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, director of the department of physical education. Pirotte succeeds the late Joseph M. A. Devos, and will assume his new position at once.

'PRICES TOO HIGH'—YALE WEEKLY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—Further reduction in the prices of football tickets was proposed today in an editorial by the Yale Alumni Weekly. While prices were cut this year, the weekly expressed the opinion that "they are still not low enough. It is too late this year to meet the growing request for lower ticket prices," it said, "but it might well be taken into consideration for next season. If it isn't, we should expect to see a loss of interest that would react seriously on intercollegiate football."

FEDERAL FUNDS TO PUT SOUTH'S ROADS IN ORDER

$2,000,000 Made Available to Apply on Main Highway and Give Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—For the twofold purpose of providing employment and making United States Highway No. 29 the "Main Street of the South," the model highway of the Piedmont section, more than $2,000,000 in federal relief funds, has been made available, according to Mr. F. N. McCubbins of Salisbury, N. C., representative of the Piedmont Highway Association, while on a recent visit here.

The bulk of the money will be spent for improvements, though considerable new construction is scheduled to take place in Virginia and Alabama, with Georgia and South Carolina close runners-up.

In discussing the amount to be spent on Highway No. 29 in Virginia Mr. Robert D. Ramsay, business manager of the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce, said:

"On the whole, I think United States Highway No. 29 fared very well. The location of the route between Charlottesville and Madison has been straightened out to everyone's satisfaction, and out of the Culpepper district's funds $228,560 was allotted, and out of the Gap Island $87,500, making a total of $316,060 to be spent on new construction between Charlottesville and Madison.

"Also, the sum of $50,000 was allotted to take care of that portion between Amherst and Clifford. This work has already been let to contract and actual construction begun this week. In 90 days it will be completed."

At present, traffic from Greenville, S. C., south is advised to go by Clemson, Toccoa, Gainesville and Lawrenceville to Atlanta. Traffic north of Charlottesville, Va., is routed over Virginia Highway No. 39 to Mechanicsville, and then via Gordonsville, Orange to Culpepper and Warrenton over United States No. 15 and United States No. 211 to Washington.

Completion of the improvements enumerated will result in a shortening of mileage between New Orleans via Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Greenville, Spartanburg, Gastonia, Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, Danville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Culpepper and Warrenton to Washington and New York, of from 30 to 50 miles, and as normal business is resumed a 30- to 40-foot highway, between New Orleans and New York, will assume tangible shape, to contribute incalculable benefits to the highway system of the nation.

Carrot Cake Becomes New Table Delicacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—North central Washington residents who wish to have a little change from using wheat flour now have the opportunity to switch to carrot flour.

A mill at Winthrop, near here, is milling flour from dried carrots in much the same way that wheat flour is produced. The new flour has a sweet taste a pleasing, orange shade, and has been used successfully in baking cookies, cakes, muffins, pies and ice cream. Five tons of fresh, raw carrots are required to make one ton of carrot flour.

A Brilliant Ravel Recording

* * *

Columbia's Paris Staff Produces Exceptional Work in Concerto for Orchestra and Pianoforte

MONTHLY DISK MAKERS REVIEW

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Superlatives are dangerous to use, for the rapid pace of modern development makes something better before the "best" has had time to make an impression. Thus to say of a record that it is the "finest" recording of orchestral and piano music yet made leaves one open to challenge. Changing the wording to "finest yet heard," the writer being the hearer, however, makes the use of finest more justifiable. On this must we stand today in our estimate of the Columbia album of Ravel's Concerto for piano and orchestra, played by Marguerite Long and a symphony orchestra with Mr. Maurice Ravel conducting.

This recording, taken in Paris, has brought forth the enthusiastic praise of no less a critic than Emile Vuillermoz, who describes the problem that recording of the modernistic tonal colors of Ravel offers the recording engineer, and then tells how well the Columbia engineers abroad have solved this difficulty.

The piece itself is most interesting, and Mme. Long plays it with exceptional feeling and expert handling of what is obviously a difficult piano opus. But it is the recording which draws forth our most enthusiastic praise. It is "the finest we have yet heard," and all record "fans" will want to hear it. If they like Ravel at all, this album promptly will be added to their collection.

AMERICAN RELEASES

Orchestral

Haydn: Symphony in G Major, played by Désiré Defauw and Brussels Royal Conservatory Orchestra. Four sides two Columbia 12 in. imported records. Excellently done. One should like the portion where the symphony has a "country dance" flavor.

Weber: Euranthye Overture, played by Willem Mengelberg and Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. Two sides Columbia 12 in. imported record. Another in the series of Weber overtures by the Dutch conductor.

Liszt: Mephisto Waltz (3 sides) and **Mozart: Idomeneo Overture.** Désiré Defauw and Brussels Royal Conservatory Orchestra. Two Columbia 12 in. records. The Waltz has a machiavellian character resembling Saint-Saën's "Danse Macabre," but much more sardonic than the Frenchman.

Popular Orchestral

Isn't It Romantic (Hart-Rodgers), and Napoli: 1. Torna a Sorriento (De Curtis); 2. Una Furtiva Lagrima (Donizetti). Nat Finston and his Paramount Studio Orchestra. Vocal refrain by Sam Coslow. Victor 12 in. record. Music as you would hear it from a talkie set.

Piano and Orchestra

Ravel: Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, played by Marguerite Long, pianist, and orchestra conducted by the composer, and **Pavane pour Une Infante Defunte**, by Symphony Orchestra, M. Freitas-Branco conducting. A melody resembling an American "blues" is heard in the first movement of the Concerto which frankly borrows some American jazz idioms. The second movement is quiet, surprising. The closing movement is as energetic as the first. Modernistic music, to be sure, but not as hard listening as Stravinski.

Piano

Liszt: Sonata in B Minor, played by Alfred Cortot, pianist. Three Victor 12-inch records in album. Mr. Cortot's playing is carefully restrained in view of the temptations to pound offered in Liszt's piano works.

Mendelssohn: Song Without Words, played by Ignaz Friedman, pianist. Columbia 10-inch record. Mr. Friedman plays the songs dubbed "Venetian Gondola Song" and "Lost Happiness," the latter of which is unhappily named, since it suggests anything but the title.

Piano and Organ

Massenet: "Meditation" from "Thais" and **"Le Cygne" (The Swan) (Saint-Saëns).** Mathilde and Irene Harding. Victor 10-inch record. The Sisters Harding, which many of you may have heard on the radio, give good versions of these two familiar melodies.

Vocal

Wagner: "O Du Mein Holden Abendstern" (Evening Star) from "Tannhäuser" and Verdi: "Di Provenza il mar" (Thy Home in Fair Provence) from "La Traviata." John Charles Thomas, baritone. Victor 12in. Red Seal record. Mr. Thomas easily leads our list of vocal recorders. The Wagner bit begins well before the "Evening Star" itself which is an excellent idea.

Proch: Air and Variations, and Saint-Saens: Parysatis—"Le rossignol et la rose." Lily Pons, soprano. Columbia 10in. imported record. Mere vocal exercises by Miss Pons.

Moussorgsky: Boris Goudounov: Prologue. MM. Cambon and Dallerand with the chorus and orchestra of the Paris Opera. Columbia 12in. record. Excellent vocal work on the strange genius Mossourgsky's opera.

EUROPEAN RELEASES

Orchestral

Beethoven: First Concerto, played by Arthur Schnabel, pianist, and orchestra, and **Beethoven: Fur Elise.** Arthur Schnabel, pianist. Five H. M. V. 12in. records in album. Lovers of Beethoven will rejoice in this latest His Master's Voice Beethoven album. All of the best.

Strauss: Rosenkavalier Suite, arr. Nambuat. Two H. M. V. records full of the composer's luscious melodies. The suite has been recorded before but is none the less welcome.

Berlioz: "Roman Carnival" Overture, played by Halle Orchestra. Columbia record.

Bach: Brandenburg Concerto, No. 3. Columbia records. A pity to overlap on H. M. V.'s previous recording even though this one is played by a different orchestra.

Chausson: Concerto, played by Alfred Cortot, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist. E. M. G. list. Chausson was a pupil of Cesar Franck, of whom the work is reminiscent.

Schubert: Rosamunde-Ballet and Entr'acte, played by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, and **Leoncavallo: Pagliacci selection**, played by the New State Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Furtwaengler. Decca-Polydor record.

Londonderry Air and Bach: Air for the G String, arr. Wilhelmj, played by the New State Symphony Orchestra. Decca record. Well done.

Strauss: Morgenblatter and Thousand and One Nights, played by Alfred Rode and his Tziganes. Decca record. Two well-known Strauss waltzes which should please the dancers.

Instrumental

Rachmaninoff: Prelude in C Sharp Minor and Mendelssohn: To Spring and Spring Song. Walter Rehberg, pianist. Decca-Polydor record. Beautifully played.

Paganini: Campanella and Rimsky-Korsakov: arr. of "Song of the Bride" from "The Tsar's Bride." Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. H. M. V. record. The youthful Yehudi is as good as ever in these pieces.

Vocal

Schubert: The Youth by the Brook and **The Wanderer to the Moon**, sung in German, by Heinrich Schlusnus. Decca-Polydor record. Beautifully sung, played and recorded.

Dodo and me Gustan Todas and Tango des Roses, sung by John Morel, baritone. Parlophone record. Sung quite charmingly. A disk to buy and keep.

Mozart: Marriage of Figaro—two songs, sung by Herbert Husch, baritone. Parlophone record. Mr. Husch's fine baritone is well suited to these two songs.

Romberg: The Desert Song and Friml: Indian Love Call. Edith Day and Robert Naylor. Parlophone record.

Bizet: Carmen. Two versions on E. M. G. foreign list.

Wagner: Duet, Act II, Die Walkure, sung by Schorr and Leisner, and **Wagner: Finale, Siegfried**, sung by Lauritz Melchoir and Florence Easton. Four records with the Prelude to Siegfried on the last side. Connoisseurs of Wagner will appreciate this group.

Characteristic

"Music of All Nations." Parlophone has added three records: America, Spain and Austria. The first named is represented by a hill-billy party, the second by an Andalusian folk song and a dance to guitars, mandolins and castanets, and the Australian disk by "Viennese Schrammelmusik." The Kuenstler Marsch is especially nice.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 4—Steel plant operations in this district at mid-week were slightly under 20 per cent of capacity, compared with 19 per cent at the week's start, with both raw steel output and finishing mill production slightly higher than indicated in initial schedules for the week.

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Franco-German Alliance Talked

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Security Pact Within League's Scope Put Forward by Württemberger Zeitung

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

A plan for Franco-German collaboration has been put forward by the Württemberger Zeitung of Stuttgart. It is important because something like an impasse has been reached; and on both sides of the Rhine there are many citizens who believe a solution must be found to avoid serious consequences.

The Germans believe that France wishes to dominate Europe. The French believe that Germany is only waiting its moment to attack. Neither of these beliefs is accurate, but they are both dangerous.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that there are, nevertheless, forces which seek to interpose themselves between the statesmen who, in France and Germany, have undoubtedly striven for understanding. Long ago M. Poincaré hoped to obtain an understanding through the industrial magnates. M. Briand struck the sentimental chord. M. Tardieu and M. Laval expected that with the evacuation of Rhineland it would be possible to draw up a business accord. That is why M. François-Poncet, who has been associated with heavy industry, was sent to Berlin as French Ambassador.

But M. Herriot found his task complicated by the provocative tone and the aggresive manner of German political utterances. If Germany appears unanimous in its demands, it is scarcely too much to say that, with perhaps the exception of a section of the Socialists, the whole of France is ranged behind the Government.

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It is this situation which prompts the Württemberger Zeitung to suggest a solution within the framework of the League of Nations. This does not mean that there should not be first direct conversations between France and Germany—and it may well be that these conversations would be more successful if there were no third party.

It is pointed out that if France wants security, so does Germany, which could quite conceivably be attacked from the East. Therefore, France and Germany should make a defensive alliance. These terms are put forward:

(1) The neighbors of Germany—Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Lithuania—should solemnly engage themselves at the League of Nations, not to attack Germany under any pretext and not to invade or occupy the German territory.

(Clearly such an engagement should be reciprocal, but perhaps the Württemberger Zeitung takes its reciprocity for granted. Here would be what has often been asked for—a Locarno of the East.)

(2) Germany and France should sign a convention, according to which if one of the two countries is attacked the other will go to its aid by all material and moral means at its disposal.

(There can be no real objection to such a convention. If it is, for the sake of argument, assumed that France might in certain eventualities be attacked, for example, by Italy, it is impossible to assume that Germany has engagements which would compel it to assist Italy. On the other hand, if it is possible to imagine an attack by Poland on Germany, it cannot be supposed that France would be bound by existing convictions to aid Poland. The proposed pact would destroy even the remote possibility of either contingency.)

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(3) Germany should receive the right of fashioning a defensive force analogous to that of Switzerland—a national militia. It is said that this would satisfy Germany, but Germany must be permitted to defend itself. It is merely Utopian to pretend that Europe has no longer need of arms.

In return for such a national militia the Reichswehr, which is a Prætorian troop, and all the pseudo-military associations, should disappear. France should welcome such a change, and as for Germany it is incontestable that the existence of private military associations presents a danger of civil war.

(4) Finally, there should be an effective coöperation between Germany and France—not a collaboration of headquarters staffs, but a far more democratic coöperation. This is a clause that requires a good deal of elaboration, for at present, despite oratorical safeguards, it seems to suggest a military alliance which the League of Nations could scarcely accept.

What is to be noted is that, on the whole, this plan is simple and practical, and if the issues were not clouded by passion and prejudice, it should be easy to reach some understanding on these lines. Disarmament problems, especially of a qualitative character, could be easily solved were there this preliminary accord. There would, in fact, be no European question as there now is. But the basis of such an understanding is that both France and Germany should feel themselves secure and equal.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Maud and Cousin Bill."
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee talk.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 Democratic State Committee: Mr. Edward A. Filene.
7:45 Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; "Eddie and Ralph"; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Concert Orchestra.
10:30 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
10:45 NBC, Republican Radio League.
11:00 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Republican news flashes.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Hill billy songs.
5:15 Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
7:00 Two talks.
7:15 "Melody Lane"; soloist; orchestra.
7:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 "Uncle Eph" and his band.
8:30 NBC, Address, President Hoover, from St. Louis.
10:00 NBC, Address, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; guest artist.
6:00 Studio announcemnet; news.
6:15 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
6:30 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Harry Sosnik's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 Non-Partisan Committee talks.
8:00 Gilchrist's "March of Progress."
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Same as WEEI.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Kresge Varieties: recording.
10:45 Organ recital.
11:00 Studio announcements: news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, Talk, Dean Gildersleeve.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
7:30 Cremona String Quartet.
7:45 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
8:30 Muscanto Trio.
8:45 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Ronnie and Van, vocal.
9:15 Mystery drama.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
12:45 p. m.—Studio Ofchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloist.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock; organ.
8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
10:45 a. m.—Boy Scout Troop of the Air.
11:30 a.m.—Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Stokes Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Football game.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Harvard-Army game.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Noon Day Service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Harvard-Army game.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
1:45 p. m.—CBS, Brown-Holy Cross game.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

Hoover Credited With Easing Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3—President Hoover's policies have been a buffer between us and the slump, averting strikes and riots which otherwise might have resulted, according to Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, who Tuesday was the guest of the women's division of the State Engineers' National Hoover Committee here. Mrs. Edison was entertained at tea in the Philadelphia headquarters of the Engineers' Club, of which Mr. Edison was an honorary member, although never before has the club so honored a woman.

"We can trust President Hoover," Mrs. Edison said to the gathering. "His past proves that he will deal wisely with all questions from beer to the highest finance. Mr. Hoover not only has a mind, but he has a thinking mind, a keen, broad-thinking mind. He will be fair to all of us as far as is humarly possible. He is a Quaker, but above all, he is a man of the same mold as the great men of the past. His ambitions are unselfish. He is ambitious to restore to us the old American ideals, so long carried forward right here in your own city, but now so abused.

"Let us not lose this ray of hope, this man of high principles, with the love of God in his heart for his family, his community, his State, the United States and the world. There's no doubt in my mind that the policies Mr. Hoover inaugurated have been a buffer between us and the depression," Mrs. Edison concluded. "Just consider that we've been spared the threatened strikes and riots which might have been the outcome of the natural phenomenon of the depression."

DOMINION STEEL & COAL

MONTREAL, Nov. 4—Dominion Coal Company, subsidiary of Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, reports output of its collieries during October at 169,000 tons, compared with 155,000 in September and 228,000 in October, 1

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 6

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

JACKSONVILLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

'Old Age Problem' Given to Churches

OAK PARK, Ill., Nov. 4 (AP)—The "old age problem" in the United States is a growing one and it cannot be shunted aside by the churches, Prof. Arthur E. Holt, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, said yesterday in an address before 500 churchmen.

Professor Holt appeared before the closing session of the joint home mission boards and the Midwest regional committee of the Commission on Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches.

A threefold cause for old age distress was described by the speaker as: 1 reduced feeling of responsibility of Americans toward their families; 2 lack of security under the American industrial system in old age; 3 an increase in the normal span of life from 40 years in 1865 to 58 years in 1932.

Professor Holt said the church could offer a "philosophy of life"; sponsor fellowship among ycung and old; advocate old age security as a moral issue; encourage establishment of old age homes, and appeal to employers to provide for the future of their workers.

He spoke in favor of old age pensions, declaring 14 states and territories, and 38 foreign countries had adopted some form. Four hundred firms employing 4,000,000 persons also provide for retirement of workers at advanced age, he said.

POETRY AND PEANUTS BANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Selling verse and poetry in a public park has been held to be illegal here. But poets are not alone in having their products under ban. The ruling is said also to apply to peanuts and pencils, or anything else, for that matter, including religious and political discussions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; sample free. E. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

"Truly Stories from the Surely Bible"; easy-selling book for grownups and children; exclusive territory for reliable agents; liberal commission. CLARK-SPRAGUE COMPANY, 1901 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

COUNTRY BOARD

A RESTFUL HOME at foot of mountains; splendidly located for those desiring rest, recreation and study. MISS ELVA E. VOTAW, Box 774, Casa Grande, Ariz.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

ESTABLISHED Chicago company desires territorial and state representatives for patented garment holder having universal appeal; an attractive gift for 50c; commission basis; references required. Write A-8, 1053 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LA JOLLA, CALIF.—Seashore rest home; quiet, restful bungalows, near church; large lawn; nurse in attendance. 7771 Ivanhoe St. MRS. H. E. ELLIOTT.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

THOSE desiring to enter profitable hosiery business like our successful dealers, buying lowest cost, selling own prices; also gloves and handbags. Address BLAKE, Room 605, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PERSONAL SERVICE

PERSONAL SERVICE awaits your requests concerning NEW YORK CITY sightseeing, general requests; rates reasonable; no charge for Schools, Shopping, Tours, Hotels, Theaters. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL, 33 West 10th St., N. Y. C. Tel. St. 9-3787

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUYER style accessories, European-American experience with high and medium class stores, also chains. Write Box C-27, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Experienced Executive Secretary

Young woman now available, thoroughly experienced secretary; managed own business 10 years; well educated; travelled extensively; adaptable; gladly go anywhere. Box J-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED

ESTABLISHED factory wants new specialty or basis; something made on sewing machines preferred; articles to manufacture on; royalty offered. Address B. B. B. CO., 2207 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS earn excellent commission selling hosiery, lingerie and high-grade Christmas Cards to your friends and fellow employees, etc. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

ANNOUNCING

Metalized plants for decorative work. Agents wanted to sell retail trade. Agent buys outright, sells at profit. Attractive proposition. TROPICAL NOVELTIES, 3 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANIMALS

IRISH TERRIER puppies, 8 weeks old, champion stock. PRISCILLA GREENLEAF, 111 Blake St., New Haven, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—2-room attractive suites; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE-BOSTON — Attractive apartments, furnished and unfurnished. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 4033.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Our Mrs. Ernestine Smith will help you select your home or apt. MORSE & FARMER
18 Brattle Street University 7828

ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION
BOSTON, MASS.—2 and 3-room suites; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, janitor service; low rent. 38 Westland Ave., Suite 3.

HEATED APARTMENT

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Best neighborhood; living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, good closets; near depot, bus line, stores, etc. Tel. Weymouth 0077. P. L. CROCKER, 936 Main Street.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Pleasant, clean 3-room furnished apartment, heat, lights and phone; private home. Phone 2-5918.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 3 East 77th St.—Winter season, 3-room apartment, suitable couple; restaurant-maid-valet service. Write Box S-63, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BUTLER HALL
88 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE
Overlooking Morningside Park
Near Columbia University Campus
1 Room Suites, from $50
2 Room Suites, from $70
3 Room Suites, from $90
Elevator apartments, all outside rooms, refrigeration and serving pantries, high-class dining room, solarium on top floor. Tel. University 4-0200

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—2-family house, near station, 7 large rooms with heat, garage. Owner, J. P. HOWATT, 25 Beekman Ave. Hillcrest 1210-J.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PACKARD convertible coupe, Model 343, 8-cylinder, excellent condition. J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY home for normal children, temporary or permanent residence; scientific care combined with love and understanding; spacious grounds, well-equipped house; country, near Boston; camp life during summer. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Telephone Scituate 917.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

INDIVIDUAL AND PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS, also CHRISTMAS WRAPPINGS.
40 Peterboro Street, Boston Ken. 0317

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; fur coats made to order, repaired and remodeled; reasonable prices. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-CHAMBERMAID, Christian Scientist preferred, white, Protestant, 3 babies, $60. Write X-82, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A QUIET home for those needing care and attention including those working out the problem of mental disharmony. MRS. LENORE T. HAMMOND, 857 Somerville St., Manchester, N. H. Telephone 6186.

SALEM, MASS., 25 Beach Avenue, Juniper Point—Ideal home for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. HAZEL I. CARLISLE, Tel. 1535-R.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

SPECIALIST in color harmony and design, furnishings and decorations complete or in part; rearrangement; remaking. GERTRUDE TRIGGS, by appointment. Regent 4-5849 (N. Y. C.)

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for little folk; mornings, afternoons; play, music, handwork, etc. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 West 67th St., New York City. Susquehanna 7-4950.

MILLINERY

HATS fitted to the head; remodeling. MISS JOANNA WIGDER, 833 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 5435-J.

MISCELLANEOUS

BEFORE ordering your Christmas greens please call MR. JOSEPH TOTMAN, Grove St., Norwell, Mass., Norwell 116, Ring 24. I am planning an excellent assortment of wreaths, etc., at reasonable prices.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's attractive office, Grand Central district, preferably morning hours, open to other arrangement; rent reasonable. Caledonia 5-5969.

PRACTITIONER'S office to rent 3 days each week, Little Bldg., Boston. Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE SPACE WANTED

SPACE wanted in practitioner's office in good locality in Boston, mornings or afternoons 3 days a week. Box J-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS — Unusual gifts. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 103 Charles St., Boston. Tel. Laf. 4308.

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CAPE COD, FALMOUTH, MASS.—A private home open to permanent or transient guests at moderate rates. Mild climate; pleasant home; excellent opportunity for rest and study. MRS. H. O. WETHERELL, Tel. 139.

OLD MYSTIC MANOR
OLD MYSTIC, CONN.—Quiet, attractive country place; near ocean and lake; tennis; excellent table; booklet.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, called the Lakewood of Long Island. Ideal winter home. Near Winnwood School. Booklet.
Phone Ronk. 16.

WHITE PILLARS, EAST FALLS CHURCH, VA.—A well-equipped, quiet home, 6 miles from Washington; reasonable. Box 264.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

RADIO SERVICE

HAVE your radio set repaired for ELECTION RESULTS. ALFRED R. STARR, RADIO ENGINEER, 15 years' experience. 216 W. 102nd St., New York City. Academy 2-3263.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE in restricted Bryn Mawr Park section, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., well-appointed 8-room stucco residence with sun room, 2 baths, attached heated garage, hot-water heat, oil burner, electric refrigeration; lot 72x116, attractively landscaped, rocks, trees and lawn; price $17,500. Write Box W-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—7-room home, 3 years old, heated garage, cedar closet, extra toilet in basement, hot water heat, 16,000 square feet land, adjoining Lexington Golf Club; asparagus and strawberry beds, fruit trees; excellent neighborhood. Tel. Lex. 1682-R.

READING, MASS.

FOR SALE or TO LET—6-room cottage, all new, good location. Tel. Reading 0450. FRED F. SMITH.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Private suite on first floor, also rooms on second; quiet, warm home with board; large piazza; automobile transportation to and from church for elderly people. Regent 1332.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Double room, meals if desired; accessible to Boston; Christian Scientists preferred. 146 Mt. Auburn St. Univ. 5802.

LARGE front room, suitable for couple or gentlemen, also single room; quiet and refined home cooking. 136 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oakwood 3359.

NEW YORK CITY—Room to rent with board in private family; Central Park West. Phone Schuyler 4-1938.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Two ladies desire pleasant home, separate rooms with meals, preferably in private family on or near Riverside Drive. M. S. K., Apt. 73, 620 W. 116th St.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

BOSTON, 70 Fenway—Large, attractively furnished sunny room in private apartment for business person; Christian Scientist preferred. Comm. 4619.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—1 or 2 rooms in attractive home, private bath; convenient transportation. HAV. 4-0509.

KEW GARDENS, L. I.—Attractive large room; private home; 1½ blocks from station; breakfast optional. Call Virginia 7-1632 at 7 p.m.

MELROSE, MASS.—To a gentleman who desires quiet comfort away from traffic but convenient to town and trains, 15 minutes to North Station; garage. Melrose 3358-M.

NEW YORK CITY—Every thought has been lovingly given for the comfort and happiness of those to share our newly furnished 8-room home for business or practising; Christian Scientists preferred; single, double; large front overlooking tennis courts; 2 connecting, running water, adjacent bath; convenient all transportation; references exchanged. Riverside 9-1814.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th St. (Apt. 4 E)—Warm front rooms, $5, elevator, kitchen privileges; near church. Tel. University 4-8455.

NEW YORK CITY, 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Square—Very large, beautifully furnished room with bath; 2 closets, fireplace, radio.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th (Broadway) 10-N—Distinctive, light, sunny, outside, double, bath; beautiful, modern, harmonious apartment; refs.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

N. Y. C., 412 West 110th—Modern, newly furnished, newly decorated, studio type, Frigidaire, housekeeping, $6 up. FOSTER, Academy 2-6217.

N. Y. C., 342 West 71st—Attractive double room, with kitchenette and piano, $10.50; other rooms at $6-$8. SULLIVAN.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101st St.—Double, single outside rooms, high class, piano, cooking. Acad. 2-2912.

NEW YORK CITY—For business woman, small room, handsomely furnished, large window facing Park Ave. Caledonia 5-3377.

NEW YORK CITY, 57 West 9th Street—Large, attractive, single room for gentleman in private house.

PHILADELPHIA, The Holmehurst, 4629 Spruce Street—Rooms with private bath by week or month; meals optional. Allegheny 3141.

PHILADELPHIA, 4329 Spruce St.—One or two rooms, private bath; adults; well appointed home. Family of two adults.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—In Manhattan below Ninetieth St., two large furnished rooms, private bath, quiet, sunny; please give telephone and price. Write Box Z-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

SALESMAN—Experienced heating and plumbing appliances, wishes position and field. Write Box P-31, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to elderly woman or one needing loving care; light housework; good home first consideration, location immaterial. Write Box M-58, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COMPANION, mother's helper, sewing, reading; refined, cheerful woman, accustomed meeting people. Box 575, Seaford, L. I.

EDUCATED woman, experienced governess, light housework, N. Y. C. suburbs. Write Box H-49, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS, companion; highest references; over 10 years successful experience; go anywhere. E. W., 948 East 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADY'S maid, French Protestant, expert dressmaker, manicure and hairdressing, wishes position. Box J-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE GOVERNESS, German-French, seeks position to 1 or 2 children; excellent references. Write KUBE, Apt. 4-E, 417 West 114th St., New York City.

POSITION WANTED—Companion to lady, elderly couple, light house duties; suburb N. Y. "W." 46 Nelson Ave., Great Kills, S. I.

YOUNG woman, 10 years' experience general office work, wishes position; competent, willing; splendid references. Write Box G-30, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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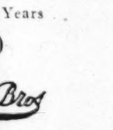

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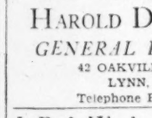

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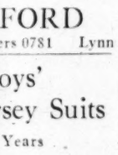

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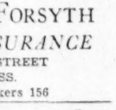

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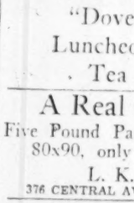

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Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A "doughnut" type of tire has been developed expressly for wheelbarrows. This broad, soft tire enables the vehicle to traverse deep sand and mud.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

President Hoover receives two salary checks on pay day, one of which (for $1250) he indorses and returns to the Treasury to facilitate handling of the 20 per cent pay cut taken by the President, the other (for $5000) being retained?

The average per capita soap consumption in the United States is 25 pounds annually?

The increase in population in Japan in the last 10 years is more than the entire population of Australia?

For the Scrapbook

Face the Sun

Don't hunt after trouble,
But look for success;
You'll find what you look for;
Don't look for distress.

If you see but your shadow,
Remember, I pray,
That the sun is still shining,
But you're in the way.

Don't grumble, don't bluster,
Don't dream, and don't shirk,
Don't think of your worries,
But think of your work.

The worries will vanish,
The work will be done;
No man faces his shadow
Who faces the sun.

—ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN, in *The Way.*

Rime-O-Grams

No. 63

Animals of the Americas

Prepared by Ann Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score??

1.
This round furry mass
Invites your inspection;
But sharper than thorns
Are its means of protection.

2.
He leads all the rest
In mechanical skill;
From eve until dawn
He works with a will.

3.
Wild creatures colossal
Are these browsing giants,
Sounding the challenge
In antlered defiance.

4.
His nose is the shape
Of an elephant's trunk;
He finds in the tropics
His food and his bunk.

5.
There lives in the Andes
A sure-footed mammal,
Which often is called
The American camel.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 63."

Rime-O-Grams No. 51

Rivers of the World

Published: Oct. 7

ANSWERS

1.
From out the "dark forest"
In blue majesty,
Like Columbine waltzing,
It joins the Black Sea.
(Danube)

2.
Outwitting the foe
By a subtle device,
They rowed 'cross this river
At night mid the ice.
(Delaware)

3.
From back of beyond,
Through selvas gigantic,
It sweeps like a queen
To the mighty Atlantic.
(Amazon)

4.
Its "white horses" toss
Their silvery manes,
Guarding the portal
To chill golden plains.
(Yukon)

5.
"Asthore" and "acushla"
Are terms that belong
To a river which Russell
Made famous in song.
(Shannon)

WINNERS

Mrs. Laura E. Schiereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. Mary A. Hardin, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Miss Bessie Octavia Jones, New Orleans, La.
Miss Sidone Mallam, New Orleans, La.
M. D. Mills, Birmingham, Mich.
Miss Laurette A. Campbell, Montreal.
Mrs. Margaret H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York City.
Mrs. Annie A. May, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Florence N. Prichard, Aurora, Ill.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Phila McAuliffe, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mera M. Werner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Emily H. Preston, Pasadena, Calif.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston, Mass.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston, Mass.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Miss Georgia Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

A THOUSAND blessings, Lord, to us, Thou dost impart,
We ask one blessing more, O Lord—a thankful heart.

—TRENCH

Hymnal Notes

No. 153

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of this hymn is one more record of the courage and faith shown by early groups of Protestants. Valerius Herberger was pastor of an Evangelical church in Fraustadt, Posen, Poland, but in 1604 he and his followers were put out of the church for their opinions, by King Sigismund III. They arranged a meeting place of their own, near the town gates, and because their first service was held on Christmas Eve, the place was called *Kripplein Christi* ("little manger of Christ"). Melchior Teschner, composer of this tune now called St. Theodulph, was precentor of this little group.

During the great pestilence that began in 1613, Herberger devoted himself to his people, and of his few hymns the best known is *Valet will ich dir geben* ("Farewell to thee, O false world") which he set to this tune by his precentor, Teschner.

They published this hymn, words and music, in 1614. It appeared first in Leipzig, famous center of the printing arts, in the form of a "broadside" and was entitled, "The Farewell (Valet) of Valerius Herberger that he gave to the world in the autumn of the year 1613, when he every hour saw death before his eyes, but mercifully and also as wonderfully as the three men in the furnace at Babylon was nevertheless spared."

Herberger's words are replaced in Hymn 153 by an arrangement of the Magnificat, Mary's rejoicing (Luke 1: 46) for the great things that God had done for her, a passage long in use as the foundation of Protestant hymns, and one with which Herberger's gratitude for divine protection is clearly in harmony.

The use of broadsides (or broadsheets, as they were also called) for the spread of songs and other material, was universal in the early days of printing. The sheet might hold a ballad or two, or, as here, a religious poem, with or without music. The broadsheet was also a forerunner of the newspaper.

In Winter's Tale the sale of ballads by the singing peddler, Autolycus, is an illustration of their use, with the amusing phrase of one girl, who says that they love a ballad in print, for then they know it is true. It is significant of the sober earnestness of Germany at this period, that some of the old hymns were found recorded on these broadsheets, which were elsewhere often the merchandise of more worldly musicians, descendants of trouveurs or troubadours, and jongleurs.

Moffatt says that the tune of this hymn bears some resemblance to "Sellenger's Round," so the music may possibly have been first set to secular words. This is known to have been the case with several fine tunes we designate as chorales. Therefore a chorale is not necessarily music of a heavy or difficult type. Teschner's tune was used by Bach both in his St. John Passion music and in Cantata No. XCV, "Christ who is my life." In England, where many of the famous tunes were adopted, this was named St. Theodulph, following the custom of giving to hymn tunes names of the saints.

The Children's Corner

Tahu, the Indian Boy, and the Chicken Dance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TAHU, the 10-year-old Indian boy, was very happy. He was looking at himself in a pool of clear water and the boy that gazed back at him wore that cherished Indian costume that Tahu's mother had just finished for him.

He glanced again and again at those buckskin trousers fringed along the sides, at the lose hanging buckskin shirt with red, blue and green beaded designs of flowers and triangles and tipis; at the necklace of elks' teeth which his great-grandfather had worn, and most wonderful of all was the headband with

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tahu in His Gala Costume, Ready for the Chicken Dance.

real eagle feathers sticking right straight up, which that other little boy down there in the water had on. What more could any boy desire!

Tonight Tahu was going to dance the chicken dance with the men and the other boys of his age who were fortunate enough to have such an Indian costume as he wore.

At last Tahu stopped admiring that other little boy (who did not look at all like his usual self), for he had much to do. His father had told him to practise the steps of the chicken dance so that he could dance it perfectly tonight, and he must get busy.

Tahu had often watched the men going through the comical antics of a chicken, the flapping of their arms, the hopping up and down, first on one foot and then on the other, the scratching on the ground for all the world like a chicken. During the past week Tahu had fed the chickens his mother kept in that large pen his father had built and how he had watched every movement of those chickens. Now he was sure he could dance it even better than old Eli Bean, who was the best chicken dancer in the tribe.

First, however, Tahu must try out those queer steps where nobody could see him. He wore flat buckskin moccasins and when he had found a piece of ground covered with soft pine needles he straightened up and pretended that he was a chicken. His arms doubled, he held on to his shoulders by his hands, then waved his elbows straight out from his sides, back and forth, just as the chickens flap their wings. That was quite easy! Then he hippety-hopped along, still keeping up the flapping. Then, bending his knees, he hippety-hopped on his toes, but, oh, dear me, he lost his balance and landed on his head! Yes, Tahu had to work hard to get those easy-looking steps perfect. But then, there was plenty of time, for it was early afternoon and his mother did not expect him home until sundown.

He remembered too, that he must learn to dance in time to the drum, for Amos Joseph, the drummer, insisted upon everyone keeping in perfect step. So Tahu went back to the bank of the pool and picked up the tin pan and stick he had forgotten while he had been admiring his costume in the pool. Then he hurried to a nice soft clearing of pine needles and began to beat the pan with the stick, TA-TA, TA-TA, TA-TA just like Amos Joseph. And while he beat he hopped up and down.

He could not flap his arms and drum at the same time, so he put his tin pan and stick on the ground and sang TA-TA, TA-TA while he flapped his arms—then once more he bent his knees and hippety-hopped on his toes while he sang TA-TA, TA-TA, and this time he did not fall. Once more, to be sure he had it just right: TA-TA, his arms flapped—TA-TA he bent his knees—TA-TA he hippety-hopped. Ho ho, he could do it just like the grown-ups! Oh, yes, Tahu was happy indeed, for he was going to dance the chicken dance that very night.

Lighter Vein

Silent

Club Bore: "Is the seat next to you reserved?"

Member: "Yes. In fact, I am happy to say it hasn't said a word since I've been here."

A Steady Job

Smith: "What outfit are you working for now?"

Jones: "Same people—wife and five children."—*Labor.*

College Humor

"Fred, dear, I wish you'd shave oftener on these hunting trips."

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Miss E. G. R. (Wakefield, Mass.) wonders if anyone could tell her where to find:

A sled for the seacoast.
A soft spot for the nightfall.
An extinguisher for the fireweed.
Cages for dandelions.
Legs for the Virginia creeper.
Sailors for the burdock.

Miss P. R. (Boston) has been unable to buy:

Reins for a sawhorse.
Cuffs for the arm of a chair.
A collar for a neck of land.
A jardiniere for the palm of the hand.
A coat for the back of the sofa.

(Send your lists of "things that money cannot buy" to the Feature Editor.)

System

Testy Colonel (in crowded train): "I say, porter, we're packed like sardines here. Can you not do anything to relieve us?"

Porter: "Try numbering off from the right, and let the odd numbers breathe in while the even numbers breathe out."—*Pearson's.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

FOUR little girls were to be away for only two weeks of their long summer holidays, but during these days of leisure their mothers had suggested that they spend some part of the day sitting quietly knitting and doing little bits of embroidery. The arrangement was that the children were to have a small sale of work on their front lawn the week before school opened, and were to send the proceeds to the School for Crippled Children.

Last year (1931) the little sale was a great success, and the youngsters had the happy experience of taking $38.80 to the school and being entertained by the little beneficiaries.

The girls were happy at the idea of helping again this year, and, at the suggestion of a friend, the oldest child (who is only 11 years of age) wrote to advertisers in different magazines asking for donations of their products, telling them what cause the request was for.

There was a generous response, so that together with the articles the children had made, the youngsters realized the sum of $61.84 to send to the school when it reopened.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Lost (Mrs. H. H., who asks if it is pronounced *lawst* or *lahst*)—The vowel has a medial sound between circumflex *o* as in orb and the short *o* as in odd. Form the throat and lips to utter *o* as in orb, but make the effort to sound *o* as in odd, and you will have it.

Song (Mrs. H. H.)—The vowel is sounded as in long. (See foregoing note.)

Advanced (Mrs. H. H.)—The inquirer submits the following for criticism: "at an advanced price," "advanced grades," and "he is farther advanced." We find no wrong here, but we urge caution in using the last. Use "farther" if actual distance is concerned; use "further" if extent or degree is to be expressed ("he was further advanced in his studies").

Does "their" follow "everybody"? (Mrs. H. H.)—No; "everybody" is singular. Incidentally, "their" follows "all," the combination making for easier reading than "he" following "everybody."

Why is "bade" pronounced "bad"? (Mrs. H. H.)—The normal Middle English forms of the verb we now spell "bid" were *bidde(n)* (present), *bad* (past tense, singular), *baeden* or *beden* (past, plural). The successive forms of the past tense (singular) appear to have been *baed, bad, badd, baad, badde, bade;* transitional forms of the plural were *baden, bade, bad.* The pronunciation with the short *a* in our common past tense, "bade," is likely a continuation of the original short *a* in the Middle English "bad."

"One" followed by "he" or "his" (E. M.)—When one has ventured into a sentence with this indefinite pronoun, one is obliged to retain it if one is to be accurate. A less stilted style, and one more easily written and read, is achieved by beginning: "When a person . . ." and following with "he," "his," "him."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

On the Bonus

"I most certainly do not believe in the bonus in any form. I believe the Government should provide generous insurance for men who are disabled in war and for dependents who lose breadwinners. That is all. Anything further than that attacks the manhood of the country."—*Brig.-Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews.*

The Still Lake Reflects Best

"Beware the general tendency to unduly hurry. The time you give to quiet and intelligent meditation will repay you well. Cultivate quietness, poise and deliberateness. It is at times of inward stillness that you can best hear the voice of God and learn His will."—*Grenville Kleiser.*

Conviction Counts

"Crime is lessened in direct proportion to the certainty of detection and celerity of trial and conviction."—*Walter N. Thayer.*

Repeal

"Repeal means legal restoration and respectability for liquor, now an outlaw and criminal."—*Fred A. Victor.*

Brevities

Boston Transcript: Frequently the sign "Please" suffices to keep people from crossing one's lawn, but a certain suburbanite didn't find it so. Finally he had to put up the notice: "Please keep off the grass. Who, me? Yes, you."

San Francisco Chronicle: The ability to talk well in public would be a fine thing if people didn't accept it as evidence of ability to manage public affairs.

Arkansas Gazette: Note on the Times—Mail order suit bought by a neighbor arrived with the pockets sewed up, and he's leaving them that way.

Ohio State Journal: Inconsistency—A girl with painted finger nails upbraiding her brother, for having his stained from hulling walnuts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The New Voice of France

THE French disarmament proposals constitute a new approach to the European problem—the Franco-German problem—which has distinct possibilities of success. And if that problem is solved, the world will be a long way farther on toward general recovery and lasting peace.

It is important to understand the inner meaning of the French proposals. M. Edouard Herriot offers a large measure of disarmament to the world, and though the attached conditions sound long and imposing, they really come down to one vital point. The French Premier asks that the whole of continental Europe be Locarnoized. He asks that victors and vanquished in the war should unite to guarantee that no frontiers be upset by force. He asks for a mutual, armed alliance against war of any kind. He would have Germany's signature on a solemn, binding bond that it will never attempt treaty revision by forcible means. And, in case any nation breaks the peace, he would have the other nations obligated to common action against the breaker.

If such a plan is accepted, France's chief fears will have been removed, her security will have been achieved. She can then reduce her armaments.

In return, M. Herriot offers Germany apparently all that the Reich wants in the way of revision of the armaments clauses of the Versailles Treaty. He proffers a conscript army which, based upon Germany's overwhelmingly superior man power, is enormously attractive to those now controlling the Reich. As a check, however, the French proposals would divide armies along the lines of President Hoover's plan into two categories, one for internal police work, the other for external defense. The first category would be small, as allowed to defeated powers by the peace treaties. The second would be directly dedicated to the task of defending the treaties guaranteeing European and world status quo.

Such a proposal as France now offers renders it difficult for Germany to justify forcible treaty revision. The Reich would be conceded equality in armaments; it has already been virtually freed from reparations; it enjoys political freedom in the League of Nations. And there would remain the open possibility of working for territorial revision peacefully, under Article 19 of the League Covenant.

Moreover, a settlement of the acute disarmament issues could not but help moral disarmament. It should thereby promote moral treaty revision, which is to say that instead of drawing boundary lines in new places—where probably they would be as unfair as they are at present—frontiers would be made unimportant, invisible, by a removal of the various present sources of irritation.

Treaty revision—moral, at least, and perhaps in some instances geographical—is bound to come in Europe. But there is no reason why it should have to be by force of arms. Indeed, if revision is attempted by warlike means, it may easily lead to a worse cataclysm than came in 1914. Therefore, no outside nation can justly oppose the French contention that Germany should renounce any reckless bid for a change. But every impartial nation can sympathize with German aspirations, and most of them do.

If the French proposals were to seat France firmly in the saddle of status quo, with no possibility of peaceful revision, then they would make for disaster. If, however, they represent another stage in the evolution of French opinion toward reconciliation, they should be welcomed and implemented.

The Herriot projects have been welcomed everywhere except in French nationalist circles. That is almost a guarantee that the real voice of France is speaking. One fear is expressed: that by reviving a conscript army in Germany the gates will have been opened to what used to be called Prussian militarism. But the opposite possibility is much more likely, that Germany, finding itself suddenly emancipated from the most irksome of the Versailles chains, will revert to the middle-ground democracy which governed from 1918 to a few months ago.

As for the United States, it is very reasonably asked to make automatic that degree of coöperation with other nations which the American Government has solemnly declared to be implicit in the Pact of Paris.

Great Britain is asked to make specific and obligatory its promises under Article 16 of the League Covenant, the famous "gap in the Covenant," which has never yawned so widely as in recent months. It is ironic, perhaps, that France should now ask for a specific guarantee on a point which no French Government has suggested should be applied to the Manchurian dispute.

The French plans are frankly described as a basis of discussion. But they have opened vast vistas to the Disarmament Conference, and brought France back to a position of preëminence in the councils of the nations. Future examination will reveal much about the precise implication of the proposals, for new details may crop up from time to time.

But at least Geneva has a new approach to its fundamental problem, which is reconciliation between France and Germany, and the erection of a permanent peace in place of the armistice of 1918.

What Candidates' Wives Think

IN THIS epoch of militant feminism it is more than passing strange that no writer of the gentler sex has dipped her pen in acidulous ink and demanded to know why no one tells what the wives of presidential candidates are thinking about.

During that tumultuous and mercurial phenomenon known as the presidential campaign every American citizen is momently advised as to what the candidates think. In point of fact, he cannot escape knowing. The radio holds morning, afternoon and evening sessions on the subject; newspapers fill their columns with it to such extent that the reader casually wonders what editors will find to write about when the shouting has died away, and the weary commuter, after his brief quadrennial attachment to the editorial page, returns with a sigh of relief to the racier records of the sports columns.

Officially, of course, candidates' wives spend their time boosting their husbands' courage, placing the more cheerful reports by their plates at the breakfast table and reminding them that, in the frequent past, seemingly lost causes have at the eleventh hour been precipitated into triumphant landslides. And if their husbands are wiser than was Brutus, their wives will never plead unavailingly as did the gentle Portia,

> Tell me your counsels, I will not disclose 'em,

an excellent suggestion, as every husband knows.

It is all very well for the presidential candidates to have one obsessing preoccupation, but their wives have manifold and weightier matters to decide. If it happens she is already the mistress of the White House, there is the question where to put all those weird gifts unloaded on Presidents if the family should by any chance have to return to the old homestead. And if she isn't in the White House, but thinks she may be, there is the momentous decision to be made as to whether that highboy is of sufficient dignity and whether those Persian rugs would fit in with the decorations of the Executive Mansion.

Conscious of having made a speech that makes that of Gettysburg seem a poor and colorless thing, the candidate takes a few hours' well-earned rest. To his wife who has stood by and borne her full share of the heat and burden of the speech-filled day comes no such respite. Like millions of her sisters, she has a double job to think of, professional and domestic, neither of which she ever neglects, for that is a woman's way.

Alessandri Again in Chile

THE election of the "Lion of Tarapaca," Don Arturo Alessandri, to the Presidency of Chile brings a veteran statesman of Chilean politics back into power, and promises, provided he is allowed to remain at the controls, to continue a trend inaugurated in 1891 and enhanced by his first election in 1920—the further liberalization of Chilean politics and the introduction of greater social justice into Chilean life.

Several factors are in Señor Alessandri's favor. He was popular in 1920, and many of his policies were embodied in the Constitution of 1925, which he promulgated and largely wrote and which is still the fundamental charter of his land. He is experienced, having suffered revolution and exile in his first term. He does not, therefore, have to grope blindly, as would a novice, for the controls at the helm of state. Furthermore, he espouses changes and reforms which have become popular in the last ten or twelve years of Chilean life and which appear to the masses as essential to their welfare.

On the other hand, Señor Alessandri will have to take active measures against the economic situation, and against the military—those opportunists whose actions are unpredictable. He will have to steer a middle course between extreme conservatives and extreme radicals and a course at the same time satisfactory to the foreign creditors of his nation. He will have to guide the ship of state through channels obstructed by a multitude of sincere but conflicting opinions as to the right course.

Señor Alessandri's awareness of his problems is indicated in his announced program which includes reconstruction along socialistic lines, aid to unemployed and economic rehabilitation with emphasis on the settling of political problems along civilian lines. Señor Alessandri brings to his task not only political experience but an individuality that has captured the fancy of Chileans high and low. The friends of Chile wish him well on his arduous journey.

Out of the Mouths of Babes

EDUCATIONISTS ought to be aware of the danger of questioning children on matters that are of solemn importance to grown-ups. The replies may have a more devastating effect than any satire that could have been written by Jonathan Swift. For the witty if gloomy Doctor, though extraordinarily perspicacious, had nevertheless to make an effort to discover the follies of his fellows; whereas children seize on essential points with perfect innocence and naturalness.

It was surely ill-advised on the part of an educational journal in Paris to ask a number of children to draw up appeals to the electorate, as they would do if they were candidates. These children had read electoral addresses with profit. They stripped them of verbiage and reduced them to essentials.

Thus one of the imaginary candidates ingenuously declared: "If you vote for me, you will receive twenty francs." The amount is probably far too small, and the inducement is put forward too crudely; but allowances must be made for the relative value of money to a boy who thinks only in terms of tops and lollypops, and not in terms of a new city hall or a new bridge.

One could almost attach names of parties and candidates to the address conceived by one of the children: "I will reduce the cost of goods, and abolish customs duties. There shall be no more taxes to pay. I will organize splendid fêtes." That boy should go far in politics. Unless, indeed, he was perpetrating a deliberate parody. One can never be quite sure when one listens to the childish imitation of the so-called wisdom of adults.

Another phrase is worth quoting: "If you vote for me, I will vote for you." Certainly this appeal is hardly suitable for the great public, but is more suitable when employed by elected persons to elected persons. It smacks of the lobbies; it has an odor of secret midnight councils; it is a succinct statement of the tactics of those who have proceeded from the first to the second stage of a political career.

Again: "There will be no more unemployed and no more poor people. Everyone will have electricity." Can demagogy climb to dizzier heights? It looks easy to make promises, yet it requires a certain courage, which most of us do not possess, to utter them. Apparently to the juvenile mind the successful candidate is he who possesses the greatest courage in making promises.

And somehow one wonders—did these children write their electoral addresses with their tongues in their cheeks? Were they making game of their elders? Under their air of innocence, were they hiding a deadly irony? Many a candidate, past, present or prospective, might read these childish addresses with uneasy feelings. For conscience makes cowards of us all; and it is unthinkable that any member of the staff of that educational journal will ever afterward dare to be a candidate.

A University Deflates Itself

THE University of Washington, according to its president, has been helped rather than hurt by the depression. Its seven colleges and schools in 1912 had doubled by 1922, and to arts and sciences, engineering, forestry, mines, pharmacy, law and an "alleged graduate school" had been added business administration, education, fine arts, fisheries, journalism, library science, and a second college of arts and sciences.

Today the university has but four colleges and schools: arts and sciences, technology, law, and a "real graduate school" in those subjects in which it offers advanced degrees.

President Spencer declares that these administrative and curricular changes, forced by the need of economy and retrenchment, might otherwise have taken years instead of months. The depression has brought the University of Washington back to fundamentals. The former fifteen deans have been reduced to four, and there has been a definite reduction in stenographers, secretaries and general overhead expense.

Expenditures have been restricted to bona fide educational and scholarly needs. Duplicating curricula have been abandoned and an attempt has been made to avoid a far more serious duplication of professional and technical courses in universities located near each other, which had resulted in a bumper crop of engineers, journalists, teachers, and librarians far exceeding the demand. The university is seeking to evaluate the needs of the State and to minimize instruction in those fields where adequate preparation can be found within a reasonable distance elsewhere.

But economy is not the only objective of this forced deflation. It is felt that if higher education is to remain higher education, the arts and sciences must be not only basic but dominant. Hitherto they had given way bit by bit to technological and professional courses until they had come to be but one course in a maze of vocational subjects running all the way from hotel management to making dill pickles. Once more due emphasis is to be placed on natural science and the humanities—on education rather than training.

The president of the University of Washington is convinced that his institution is turning the depression into profit and that the young men and women who enter its doors in years to come will be more genuinely educated, to say nothing of the thousands of dollars that will be saved for a tax-ridden public groaning under intolerable burdens. Here at least is one great state university which has honestly attempted to set its house in order. The days of educational elephantiasis are numbered.

The most cheering aspect of this news from the Pacific Northwest is the indication that educational institutions are beginning to get back to the fundamentals that alone can produce educated men and women.

Editorial Notes

Certain American hotels for some time have requested their guests to observe the prohibition laws while on the premises, but restaurants and other eating places ordinarily have paid less attention to the subject. At least one popular sea-food resort in Massachusetts, however, carries on the back of its menus the legend: "We respect the Volstead Act. Kindly coöperate with us." And the line of waiting automobiles about the place indicates there are many patrons who can enjoy their lobsters and clams without having them preserved in alcohol.

The life insurance companies announce a campaign to halt the widespread and harmful practice of twisting; but the twisting they are going to stop isn't, alas, what a fellow sometimes has to do to keep his premiums paid—it is the canceling of a policy in order to take one in another company.

A stiff economy demand precipitates upon municipal department heads in New York City a catastrophe such as has seldom befallen the holders of public office—111 of them are summarily delimousined.

The fact that a jail in New Lexington, Ohio, has not housed a prisoner for five years again shows that "stone walls do not a prison make."

Sometimes the very name of a publication bespeaks journalistic courage. For instance, the British American is published in Chicago

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Election Probabilities—How the Battle Was Fought

IT IS hard to recall a presidential campaign in which the last three days were vested with the importance which seems to attach to the remaining portion of this contest. Ordinarily at this stage of the game the players know only too well who is to be the victor. This year, however, the very remarkable results that have attended President Hoover's personal entrance upon the struggle, and the eleventh-hour drift toward him observable everywhere will have the effect of making the fighting continue until the ballots begin to fall into the boxes. That there is such a drift even the Democratic managers admit. Their expressed belief is that it began too late to affect the result. The Republicans hope that it may prove their salvation. No human intellect is sage enough to predict at this time what will be the outcome.

Despite Republican talk of a landslide there are few competent political observers who anticipate anything of the sort. My own opinion is that the outcome is going to depend on the votes of four very doubtful states—California, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. The eastern tier of states from Maine to Maryland is reasonably certain to go for Hoover; the solid South and the border states of Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky are equally safe for Roosevelt.

This would start the two leading candidates off with 143 electoral votes for Hoover and 137 for Roosevelt. Nothing being certain in politics, especially this year, there is of course a possibility of error in these estimates, but if there is uncertainty as to the vote of one or two eastern states being for Hoover, there is equal uncertainty as to certain of the border states going for Roosevelt.

Accepting these figures as a basis for computation where is the Republican candidate to get the additional 123 necessary to elect? Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and Oregon would give him 66. There would remain 57 votes to secure a majority. Any three of the four large doubtful states would do it. Of the four I think California and Indiana highly favorable to Hoover at the present moment, and likely to become more so as the moment of decision approaches. Other states which are doubtful, such as Colorado, West Virginia, Washington, Idaho, New Mexico or Arizona might well help to swell the Hoover total. None of these states has gone Democratic since 1916—which of course does not prove that any or all of them may not cast their ballots that way this year.

Summing up, if California be conceded to Hoover as seems reasonable, the issue will be determined by the electoral votes of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. The man who gets the votes of two of these states will almost certainly be the next tenant of the White House.

* * *

The registration this year exceeds 46,000,000 voters—an amazing figure exceeding by 10,000,000 the population of England, that of France by some 6,000,000 and that of Italy by 4,000,000—all in round numbers. It represents the number of men and women sufficiently interested in their duty as citizens to make the effort involved in getting their names on the polling lists. How many will retain their zeal to the point of voting remains to be shown. Four years ago 37,000,000 ballots were cast. The total this year should easily reach 40,000,000.

When you consider this enormous electorate, the methods employed for its political education in a national campaign seem absurdly inadequate. National committees, inadequately financed, send out mimeographed articles usually thrown in the waste basket by the papers to which they are addressed, or route through the doubtful states speakers whose voices reach but a few thousand of the many millions whose votes are sought. It has been only too apparent in this campaign that only speakers of the very first rank have counted much with the people.

Perhaps the very best evidence of this is the marked change in public sentiment since President Hoover began pressing his own case before the enormous audiences which the radio furnishes. Prior to his entrance upon the campaign Secretary Mills had been relied upon for the heavy artillery, and attained a very high note of statesmanlike oratory. But the day was going strongly against the Republicans until Hoover himself took the stump. Today, even that group among his supporters that felt his place was in the executive offices at Washington, and not in the front of the battle-line, are regretting that he did not take the field earlier.

An electorate plentifuly supplied with radios has learned to demand the best in political speaking. The old line of offers by national committees—congressmen, local dignitaries, near-statesmen—no longer gets far. The human appetite for political speeches is not absolutely insatiable and if a man knows that in a day or two he can sit quietly in his home and listen to Hoover or Mills, Roosevelt or "Al" Smith he is not going to journey down town to hear the remarks of the junior senator from Missawhippi. Nor, when he can get his politics pure and undefiled (if these adjectives can be applied to politics) direct from the mouths of the leading candidates will he trouble to read committee hand-outs or "boiler plate" matter in his local paper. With this campaign a new technique was forced upon both campaign committees.

Books of Current Interest

The State of the Five-Year Plan

Red Economics, by Walter Duranty, W. H. Chamberlin, H. R. Knickerbocker and Others. Edited by Gerhard Dobbert. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

THIS is a very useful book published at precisely the right moment. The Russian Five-Year Plan—which they are now teaching the people to call the *First* Five-Year Plan—will come to its prescribed end on the last day of this year. Up to a very few months ago the claim was loudly made that it was a tremendous success. Now its failure is conceded even by the Soviet rulers.

This book tells how much it has accomplished and what is yet to be done. The writers of the various chapters are correspondents in Russia of various newspapers—Duranty of the New York Times and Chamberlin of the Monitor leading the series—university professors, financiers, railway directors and economists. None is connected with the Soviet State. All represent western institutions having Russian interests. The various studies of existing phenomena are as nearly objective as is possible. Mr. Duranty's introduction, which outlines the purposes of Bolshevism and contradicts certain of the most common misapprehensions of its character, is a model of lucid and dispassionate statement. He and Mr. Chamberlin have been in Russia eleven years. In the service of their papers they have visited every section of that vast domain. What they have to say as to Bolshevist success or failure demands respectful hearing.

The chapter on Industry by Nicolaus Basseches is particularly worthy of attention. The paper he represents, the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, is one of the most able and liberal in central Europe, and his discussion of Soviet industrial progress is marked by exact knowledge, and an apparent absence of prejudice. W. J. A.

Inside-Washington

High Low Washington, by "30-32." Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50.

IN THE midst of the vogue for "Merry-Go-Rounds" of Washington, with their flippancy and their misinformation, this book is not unlikely to be mistakenly classed with them. It appears as an anonymous contribution, and here and there in it are anecdotes concerning the great and near great at Washington that smack a little of the style of the more scandalous publications. But in the main this is a useful and a serious volume. The chapter concerning the fight made on the aggressions of the Radio Corporation of America, led by Mr. Oswald Schutte, is of the highest value.

The pages devoted to the reasons for the bitterness of the fight on President Hoover carry information well known to so-called insiders in Washington, but not hitherto familiar to the masses of the people. How greatly the President has suffered because of his determined and persistent effort to prevent a wholesale reduction of wages during the depression is probably unknown to the very people who are attacking him because that depression has resulted in the reduction of their pay. The part played by powerful bankers of Wall Street in attempting to force the President to withdraw his opposition to a general wage reduction is clearly set forth, and the success of their effort to accomplish reduction because of their control of great wage-paying corporations is made clear.

To anyone desirous of understanding the inner facts of the political problems which have been worrying Washington and perplexing the public, this book may be recommended as a clear, and in the main trustworthy, exposition of facts. W. J. A.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Busiest of Dictators

THE great Mediterranean dictator seems after all to be Kemal Pasha and not Mussolini.

The dictator at Rome, with the Fascist Society back of him which celebrated an important tenth anniversary the other day, may have slain his thousands of old notions and conventions, but the dictator at Angora has slain his tens of thousands. The Arabic alphabet has always been unsuited to Turkish phonetics; therefore Kemal abolished it and substituted western Europe's alphabet of Roman origin. He also revolutionized all conceptions of government entertained by Turks.

He changed the observances, customs and even theology of one of the most tenaciously held religions in the world, so that it almost seems a new religion. Supreme exhibit of daring, he even dictated to the women as well as men what they should and must wear, and after they were used to it the women seemed to like it. What venturesomeness on Mussolini's part can match it, brave man as he is?

The English language is what it is because, when an expressive or at least useful word was found in any other tongue, there has never been any hesitation at all about appropriating it. Of a different view are Kemal and a commission he has appointed, and an elaborate crusade against all except pure Turkish diction is planned. It is made the duty of a patriotic Turk, when addressed with words included in a proscribed foreign index, to offer rebuke with stony silence. Repeated offending and indifference to the rebuke will be followed by a stay in jail.

Evidently a Kemal is needed in those movements for a synthetic tongue of universal use. The first of them was Volapuk, devised by Bishop Schleyer in Austria in 1880, and at one time spoken by more than 1,000,000 persons. Ro, Ido, the Idiom Neutral, Latinesce and other synthetic languages have had some vogue.

Words and phrases in all modern languages are becoming so worn and hackneyed that forcible striking expression is a matter of increasing difficulty. Single words also acquire with the years so many different meanings as to cloud speech, some words in English, for instance, having already well-nigh as many different meanings as certain Chinese words.

With everything fresh and sharp and undulled, a synthetic speech, scientifically framed might seem to have great promise. The trouble is that a new one seems to go only about so far when its impetus slackens and faddists lose interest in it or turn to a still newer one. With a persistent Kemal to impose it on one whole people or one whole district until everybody was either using it exclusively or was in jail, an artificial language would get such a start that it might really spread into universal use. And one of universal use is a modern need.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat.*

Babes in the Tariff Woods

ON THE frontier between Hungary and Austria, it is not an uncommon sight to behold a peasant woman walking across the border with a baby in her arms. In recent weeks, however, the customs officials began to wonder if every woman in Hungary had an infant in arms which she felt obliged to carry with her on her jaunts into Austria, for never a woman passed without the familiar bundle stirring gently beneath the layers of swaddling clothes. Actual astonishment was felt when the officers noticed that practically all the mothers returned from their day's outing without the burden of their babies. . . .

One day the officers accosted several of the proud mothers and asked them to exhibit their offspring. . . . But the Hungarian matrons seemed strangely reluctant to show off the beauties of their progeny. Finally the corner of one dainty lace cap was lifted from a tiny head, and an inquisitive officer drew back in alarm when a wet, pink snout appeared, accompanied by a lusty grunt. . . .

The babies, it seems, had not turned into sucking pigs on the way across the frontier, like the infant whom the Duchess beat and scolded in "Alice in Wonderland." These pigs had started out as pigs. In order to avoid the high Austrian duty, the Hungarian women had struck on the idea of feeding the young sucklings on grain soaked in alcohol, a device which usually kept them in a condition of dazed silence until they were well along on the road to Vienna. . . .

The customs officers thought the whole affair a fine joke when they got a good look at the pig countenances between the frills. The peasant women, however, did not find it so funny. It is still difficult for many people of both high and low intelligence to grasp the reason why an artificial line which no one can see, drawn through the middle of a field and given the name of a boundary, should prevent pigs and the other products of the farm from being carried freely to a city where there is a market for such wares.—*Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.*